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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXIX NO. 94 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Nazi Tank Attack On Tobruk Repulsed

Nazi Reprisal Raid On London

HEAVY ATTACK CAUSES MUCH DAMAGE

East Anglian Town Battered: R. A. F. Sweep Over Dutch Coast

LONDON, April 20.

THE Air Ministry confirmed this morning that last night's German air attack on London—the second in a week—was heavy and caused much damage.

The official German News Agency insisted to-day that this was another reprisal raid for the bombing of Berlin by the R. A. F.

RAIDS ON LONDON RESUMED

After a lull raids on London area were resumed and continued through the early hours of the morning but although widespread they were light compared with the intensity of the Wednesday's attack.

A number of casualties were caused by heavy bombs but anti-aircraft guns kept the raiders extremely high.

Incendiary Bombs Dropped

Towards the end of last night's raids over London which ended with the dawn, solitary bombers came over and although attacks were lighter than earlier in the week they were made with equal wantonness.

A number of fires were started by incendiary bombs scattered by the first waves of raiders and into these the following planes unloaded high explosive bombs. The fires were quickly under control and as the night wore on, the attack gradually tailed off.

"Much Damage Done"

Last night's attack on London, in the words of the Air Ministry 'communique' was on a heavy scale and much damage was done.

The number of casualties is expected to be fairly high. Bombs were also dropped at places outside London, adds the 'communique', mainly in the eastern and south-eastern countries. Damage was done at several points but the casualties in these areas as a whole were not heavy. Two enemy bombers are known to have been destroyed during the night, one of them by night fighters.

East Anglian Town Battered

Eastern and South-eastern counties also had their share of bombs, it is revealed in London. One East Anglian town had its heaviest casualty list when houses were demolished and buried people in the debris. Widespread damage was done in an area of this town which suffered in a raid severely in the past. The raid on many London areas was not of the same intensity as last Wednesday's night raid. Altogether four hospitals, two Museums, two Churches, a Town Hall and a Grammar School are known to be among the public buildings hit.

TRAIL OF FLARES.

Waves of bombers raced across the cloud-covered sky shortly after dusk, leaving a trail of flares, fire bombs and high explosives. After a lull came the second phase which, with spasmodic periods of intense activity, continued until just before dawn.

BOMBER SHOT DOWN.

A bomber shot down by a night fighter is claimed by a Hurricane pilot who had already claimed two "doubles" earlier this month and another "double" earlier in the year. Before the war he was a civil pilot with many thousands of miles of flying, including night flying.

INCENDIARIES ON THAMES ESTUARY.

Thousands of incendiaries and a large number of high-explosives, including some of the heavy type were dropped over the Thames Estuary area. Casualties were small. Commercial buildings and houses were damaged. Anti-aircraft fire here was particularly intense. An East-Anglian town had its heaviest casualty list and wide damage was done in one area, attacked in the previous raids.

Hundreds of incendiaries fell on villages in many parts of a south-east area and several small towns in East-Anglia and the home counties experienced their worst raids.

Reports From Villages And Towns

"Reuter's" air correspondent writes:—

Reports filtering through from dozen villages and small towns in East Anglia and the home counties and from the Thames Estuary areas have confirmed the widen path of the German air Blitz on London and its neighbourhood on Saturday night.

The Air Ministry stated to-day that the attacks on London were heavy and have caused much damage and casualties are expected to be "fairly high".

Hospitals, churches, museums and other public buildings were hit in other areas. Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Minister for Health, visited a hospital and expressed admiration for the heroism of the staff including a nurse who was killed when hurrying to get out ten child patients. One church was destroyed by incendiaries, but weddings took place today in the porch which was cleared of debris.

R. A. F. ATTACK ON DUTCH COAST

The Air Ministry states that R.A.F. fighters carried out offensive patrols again on Saturday. One fighter is missing.

British bombers continued their daylight offensive against enemy shipping on Saturday off the Dutch coast. This followed Friday's sweep over the North Sea when five ships were believed to have been sunk and eight British bombers were lost.

Yesterday a supply ship of about 5,000 tons was left sinking and in a later swift attack another escorted supply ship of about 7,000 tons was hit twice and left listing heavily to port.

Several other ships in small convoys were also attacked with bombs and machinegun fire and two were seen to be damaged. No aircraft was lost in these operations.

BIG BERTHAS SPEAK AGAIN!

LONDON, April 20.

German long-range guns on the French coast fired a few shells across the Straits of Dover to-day, but no damage or casualties have been reported.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON MOB

Governor Returns To City After A Busy Day In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

One man was killed and four others were wounded, when police opened fire on a riotous mob this evening at Gomptipur. It is stated that a police patrol party moving along the area was attacked by the mob. The police opened fire and the crowd quickly melted away.

Apart from this incident, the day on the whole was quiet, no case of incendiarism was reported, and incidents of assault have been few and sporadic.

Over three hundred persons were rounded up by the Police in various parts of the city.

The delivery of postal articles has been suspended for the next two days.

In some parts of the city, due to previous fires, electric supply has been cut off but repairs are being quickly attended to.—A. P.

Tear Gas Against Mob

The rigorous enforcement of the curfew order, continued military patrol with fixed bayonets and the round-up of persons for infringement of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. were responsible for easing the riot situation in the city since noon.

Quiet has been restored in Astodia, Shahpur and Jamalpur, which continued to be the storm centres during the last two days. Small clashes, however, were reported from Gomatipur and Dariapur localities, and the police, who rushed to the localities, had to use tear-gas to disperse a crowd. Some persons are reported to have been injured. Otherwise, the situation was calm throughout the day.

The city is cut off from the outside world for want of newspapers, and the pinch of not obtaining provisions, foodstuffs and articles of daily necessity is being felt. Milk is not available.

The Governor of Bombay toured the affected areas and left for Bombay this afternoon by air. His Excellency hoped that the people would help and co-operate with the police in restoring calm and harmony.

Meanwhile, exodus of mill workers and villagers has begun. They are proceeding to their respective villages on foot.

More hooligans have been rounded up. Although the main roads are safe, nobody still dares to go out. An ambulance with armed guards is going round the city to pick up dead bodies lying decomposed on roads.

The authorities expect that the night will pass off without any untoward incidents.—United Press.

(Details On Page 7)

Empire Troops At Basra

Plan To Close Middle-East Passage To Germans

LONDON, April 20.

The landing at Basra of strong Imperial forces to open up lines of communication through Iraq is regarded by some newspapers as a timely stroke to counter Germany's plan to gain its ultimate objective in the Middle East—to secure the rich Mosul oilfields and bases from which to launch an attack on the Suez.

No surprise need be felt at the news of the entry of the forces into Iraq, comments the "Sunday Times", in view of the fact that power to do so was reserved under an useful clause of the Anglo-Iraqui Treaty of Alliance.

The communications which are to be opened up, the paper adds, connect with both Palestine and Turkey and constitute for the latter in particular a new and secure channel of supplies from India and the East generally.

"This might become of extreme importance to the Turks whom it is desirable that we should buttress in every way still open to us."

The occupying forces, continues the paper, will, at the same time, exercise a steadying influence over the internal situation in Iraq where, following the recent unconstitutional seizure of power by the military dictator Rashid Ali, "firm action had so far had a good effect."

The paper concludes, "Our troops have not only been warmly welcomed by the local population but Rashid Ali's new Government has hastened to collaborate in the necessary arrangements. Their attitude, we are told, has impressed the British Government favourably. Let us hope that more normal relations between Great Britain and Iraq may soon be re-established."

On Greek Front

Retreat Continues

But Determined Rear-Guard Action Delays German Advance

LONDON, April 20.

It is officially announced that the Greek and Imperial troops are continuing their withdrawal in Greece.

A *Communique* issued from British Headquarters in Cairo says that Greek and Imperial troops are continuing their withdrawal covered by rear-guards. By able handling and determined fighting, these rear-guards have succeeded in delaying the German advance and have inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

SITUATION STILL VERY SERIOUS

The situation in the Balkans is still regarded in Cairo as serious. Mount Olympus on the right flank of the Allied line was evacuated by British troops before the Nazis took it, according to well-informed quarters in Cairo. This operation was part of the British retirement to a shorter line, which is proceeding according to plan under heavy air and mechanised action. Despite terrific casualties the German continue to hurl masses of troops into the battle.

6 Nazi Planes Shot Down

A 'communique' from the British Headquarters in Cairo says:

"In Greece there was considerable and successful activity by the R. A. F. yesterday and the previous day. German dive-bombers, escorted by fighters, attempting to attack our ground troops and shipping at Khalkis were intercepted by our fighter patrols. During the day, without loss to themselves, our fighters shot down 3 Junkers 87s, two Junkers 88s, four Messerschmitt 109s and one Heinkel 126 and severely damaged many others. Yesterday several other Savoia 79s were seriously damaged by our fighters over Melos."

JAIL DELIVERY OF CROATS.

BUDAPEST, April 20.

Admiral Horthy has ordered the released of Yugoslav war prisoners of Croat nationality according to Budapest newspapers says a Budapest despatch to the Official German News Agency. The prisoners will be allowed to return to their homes in Croatia immediately, adds the message.—Reuter.

RIOT SCARE IN CITY

Stray Cases Of Stabbing And Assault: Curfew In Affected Area

A scare started by some hooligans resulted in stray cases of stabbing and assault which caused widespread panic in the city last night. Armed police were also requisitioned and posted in strategic points. Curfew was proclaimed and is being enforced and the situation was promptly brought under control. A number of bad characters have been rounded up.

At about 10-30 in the night stones were, it is said, pelted at random by some miscreants in the Null Bazar area. Soon after, a man was stabbed in the same locality and the trouble spread over the entire vicinity.

By the time the disturbance was brought under control by the Police, nearly half a dozen casualties were admitted in the J. J. Hospital. The situation was restored to normal by midnight, and there was strict Police 'Bundobast' in the affected areas.

On receipt of the information, the Police Commissioner, it is learnt, issued instructions to all Police stations in and around the disturbed area to enforce Curfew Order, as a result of which, no traffic was allowed to enter into or exit from the Null Bazar area.

A tense situation developed throughout the City as soon as news of the trouble spread.

Most people had already retired, and those who were returning from late cinema shows either travelled by victorias or taxis.

ARMED POLICE

Armed Police Guards were stationed at strategic points in the disturbed area and the Police kept an all night vigil.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, the Commissioner of Police visited the scene of trouble and personally supervised all the arrangements regarding Police 'Bandobust'. He was in the Police Head Office till the early hours of the morning.

CHINESE TREATY PORTS OCCUPIED

SHANGHAI, April 20.

The Japanese have occupied Ningpo and Wenchow, two important Treaty Ports south of Shanghai, a Japanese military 'communique' announced to-day. This leaves only one port—Foochow—along the entire Chinese coast in the hands of the Chinese National Government.

The Japanese also claim the capture of Haimen, a small port ninety miles south of Ningpo and Chuki, the traffic centre of the Hangchow-Kianshan Railway, thirty miles south of Hangchow. In Chungking the latest operations are believed to be aimed mainly at closing communications between the interior and the coastal regions.

The Chinese are not expected to make a stand on the coast, but it is expected they will offer resistance further inland.—Reuter.

Enemy Aerodromes & Transport Bombarded

HEAVY ATTACKS ON TRIPOLI AND BENGHAZI

Negus Marches At Head Of Army To Addis Ababa

CAIRO April 20.

In Libya further enemy attack against the defences of Tobruk have been successfully repulsed. Twelve German tanks penetrated the other defences but were driven off after four had been knocked out.

IN SOLLUM AREA

In the Sollum area our mobile columns and patrols again caused the enemy serious losses and a number of prisoners have been taken, says a Communique from the British Headquarters.

INSIDE ABYSSINIA

In Abyssinia, the columns advancing on Dessie are now in close contact with the enemy holding and covering. Two hundred prisoners have so far been taken and fighting is continuing in southern Abyssinia. Our pursuit of the retreating Italian forces is proceeding, helped in increasing degrees by patriot activities.

In the Dessie-Alomata area enemy positions and motor transport were bombed and machine-gunned, direct hits being obtained on fortifications and military buildings. South African Air Force fighters machine-gunned motor transport north of Dessie causing considerable damage and setting oil tankers on fire.

The enemy attacked Malta during the night of April 18, causing some damage to civilian property, but there were few civilian casualties. One Junker was shot down into the sea.

From all these operations one of our fighters is missing.

R. A. F. Takes Heavy Toll

R.A.F. bombers and fighters inflicted heavy casualties and damage on enemy personnel and material in Tripolitania as well as in Cyrenaica during yesterday and the previous night according to an R.A.F. 'communique'. Enemy motor transport was destroyed in numerous localities including Acroma, El Aden, Bardia and Monastir. A number of enemy aircraft was bombed and damaged at Derna aerodrome. Berka airport was also raided.

GAZALA 'DROME BOMBED.

Fighters carried out continuous offensive patrols and inflicted heavy casualties on motorised troops. They machine-gunned Gazala aerodrome where they destroyed one Savoia bomber and damaged a number of Fiat fighters on the ground. Two Messerschmitt fighters were shot down over Gazala.

ATTACK ON TRIPOLI AND BENGHAZI.

Junkers divebombers which raided Tobruk were engaged by British fighters and one was shot down and others damaged. During the night of April 16, R.A.F. bombers raided Benghazi, obtaining direct hits on a ship and starting fires on quays.

On the same night Tripoli was heavily raided, about fifteen tons of bombs being dropped. Several hits were scored on the mole, while other bombs straddled shipping at quays.

RETURN OF THE NEGUS

LONDON, April 20.

Arrangements for the return of the Emperor of Abyssinia to his Capital, Addis Ababa, are progressing with all speed, "Reuter" was informed in London to-day. The Emperor, Haile Selassie, was last reported to be at the head of his army in Debra Marcos area some 110 miles north-west of Addis Ababa.—Reuter.

BULGARIA'S SHARE IN BALKAN SHARE-OUT

TEMPORARY NEW FRONTIERS INCLUDE OUTLET TO AEGEAN SEA

LONDON, April 20.

Bulgaria has been granted temporary new frontiers in Macedonia, Thrace and the Morava region in Yugoslavia according to the German radio.

Bulgarian troops will continue to advance in Western Thrace so as to occupy territory limited in the east by a line leading from the Bulgarian frontier town of Svelengrad southward to Dedigach on the Aegean Sea.

In the west the River Struma form the boundary.

In Macedonia the Bulgarians will proceed as far as the River Vardar and in the south as far as the former Greek frontier with Turkey.

In the north-west the advance will be to the River Morava.

The Germans emphasise that these lines will not be regarded as definite frontiers.

STOP PRESS

DAYLIGHT NAZI RAID.

LONDON, April 20.

There was some enemy air activity during daylight to-day over the coasts of Kent and north-east Scotland. Bombs were dropped by single aircraft at two points in north-east Scotland causing few casualties, states an Air Ministry 'communique'.—Reuter.

SPAIN ON EVE OF BIG DECISIONS.

MADRID, April 20.

"Senor Suner made a statement on various aspects of the international situation relating to important military and diplomatic happenings of the present moment", declares an official announcement after a two day Cabinet meeting ending last night.

The Phalangist newspaper "Arriba" follows this up with an article somewhat reminiscent of others printed at the time when Spain faced political decisions. "Arguments alien to the only foreign policy to which our destiny ties us cannot be considered", states the "Arriba", adding that foreign affairs must be viewed in unity and those who think otherwise are traitors and cowards.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful Brahmin girl of any sub-sect, language or province, educated least Matric, for respectable M.A., B.T. completed, 30, decently employed in a city, having lands. Please correspond with details. Box No. 14476, "Bombay Chronicle".

Christian bachelor, educated, age 38, middle class, Govt. service in distant mofussil desires marriage. Necessity to advertise; fed up with homeless life, lonely district, no educated ladies long leave impossible till conclusion of war Differences of religion, caste or province no barrier. Lady must be well educated, preferably university qualifications, last not absolutely indispensable, over 25, desirous of respectable quiet home life. All inquiries direct, correspondence strictly secret. Photographs to be exchanged and returned. Prior to final decision interview essential, subject to mutual approval early marriage. Goans, East Indians and Anglo-Indians need not trouble. Other Christians and Hindus welcome. Please communicate Box No. 14459 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Head Clerk in up-country Mill with 15 years' experience. Apply Box No. 4837, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted For the Staff of the College from 1st July:—(1) An M.Com. of the Bombay University, (2) A London or Birmingham Graduate in Commerce or Economics, (3) An M.A. in both English and Politics, (4) A lecturer in Commerce and Accountancy. Please apply to the Principal, mentioning detailed qualifications, subjects of study and teaching experience: Govindram Seksaria College of Commerce, Wardha, C.P. (4809)

Wanted Share Selling representative in town and mofussil on salary and good commissions for "The Indian Clock Mfg. Co. Ltd." Jamshedpur (Tatanagar) having authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000|- (five lakhs) the only Indian concern which has started manufacturing clocks, time-pieces etc. Products have been certified to be equal to that of foreign makes at competitive prices. Efficient, smart and experienced hands need apply. Successful candidates shall have prospects of being made territorial organisers on good remuneration. Apply to Managing Agents, The Indian Clock Mfg. Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, Tatanagar or apply Calcutta office, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta. (4787)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Chair of the George V Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

1. The Professor will be appointed in the grade Rs. 750-50|2-1,000.
2. He shall have the benefit of the University Provident Fund.
3. He will be on probation for two years after which his appointment may be made permanent.
4. He shall ordinarily vacate his office upon the completion of the sixtieth year of his age, subject to the proviso that by a special resolution of the Senate, his term of appointment may be extended up to the sixty-fifth year of his age.
5. He shall be subject to such instructions and rules regarding leave and residence, as may be framed by the Senate from time to time.
6. Applicants should state their age and full particulars of their academic qualifications and experience in teaching and research in their applications which should be accompanied by a precis of the particulars to be furnished in a statement form. The statement form and a copy of the rules governing the Professorship, may be had from the undersigned on application.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), original papers and books published, must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May 1941.

J. CHAKRAVORTI,
Registrar.

Senate House, 15th April, 1941.

(4835)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; Fee Rs. 95|- scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14454)

Wanted by the Indian Clock Mfg. Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, further 70 apprentices. "A" class allowance from Rs. 35|- to Rs. 75|-; "B" class Rs. 25|- to Rs. 50|- "C" class Rs. 20|- to Rs. 45|-. Apply Managing Agents within 30th April for application forms, prospectus etc. with Re. 1|-. Application forms, prospectus etc. are also available at Company's office. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta, with Re. 1|-. No distinction of caste, creed, religion or province will be made. (4786)

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Wanted—Chief Agents, and Organisers in unrepresented areas on guarantee of business for a leading Mutual Life Office. Rare Opportunity. Earn Rs. 200|- to Rs 500|- per month. Apply with details Box No. 4660, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents to push our buttons. Terms moderate. Send Rs. 3|- for our sample set. Friends & Co 33. Nabadwip Lane, Dacca (Bengal). (14419)

Public Notices

NOTICE

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

A clerical service examination for appointments of temporary clerks in the Military Accounts Department will be held at New Delhi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Meerut, Calcutta and Poona on 7th and 8th July, 1941.

2. No guarantee of permanent appointment in the Department can be given, though selected men who prove of exceptional merit will be considered for such appointments.

3 CONDITIONS.

Candidates must be between 18 and 28 years of age on 1st July, 1941.

Initial pay Rs. 45|- p.m. and after one year's approved and continuous service 50-4-70-5-150 (plus local allowance at stations at which it is admissible to permanent clerks.)

Educational qualifications:

University degree or other high qualifications.

(N.B.—In the case of Muslim candidates only, the minimum educational qualification is Intermediate Examination).

Subjects for the examination:

(a) English language (paraphrasing and letter drafting).
(b) Commercial Arithmetic (Addition, Multiplication, Division, Interest, Exchange, etc.)
(c) Viva Voce.

4. Applications for permission to sit for the examination should be submitted in applicant's own handwriting, (supported by attested copies of testimonials, University certificates and evidence of age), to one of the following officers not later than the 1st June, 1941, according to where the candidate desires to be examined.

Military Accountant-General, New Delhi.
Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command, Rawalpind
Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, Poona.
Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command, Meerut.
Controller of Mily. Accounts & Pensions, Lahore Cantt.
Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Calcutta.

Candidates should also attach to their applications a separate abstract in the following form which should be filled in BLOCK LETTERS.

Full name & address	Community.	Age	Academic qualifications.	Other qualifications.	Name of the State if you are a State subject.

5. No reasons will be given to nor appeals entertained from rejected candidates.

Accepted candidates will have to remit Rs. 3|- as examination fee in advance, (which will not be refunded), and travel at their own expense to the place of examination. The date and time of the examination and other particulars will be notified to the accepted candidates by the officer to whom the applications are addressed.

Successful candidates will be offered appointments as temporary clerks as and when the vacancies occur. The initial vacancies that may occur hereafter in each centre will be offered to successful Muslim candidates of that examination centre, and thereafter 25 per cent of the all-India vacancies will be reserved for successful candidates of that community.

(4818)

WANTED

WANTED a qualified OVERSEER for the Municipal Committee Burhanpur for its Public Works and Water Works Department s Candidates possessing knowledge and experience in electrical engineering and water works will be preferred.

The post is permanent with benefits of Provident Fund and carries a scale of 70-70-75-5-120 (Bar) 5-150.

Intending candidates must apply in the prescribed form which can be had on payment of Re. 1|- from the undersigned. Applications in the prescribed form received till 15th May, 1941, shall only be considered. Selected candidates shall have to appear for an interview at their own cost if so desired.

SECRETARY,
Municipal Committee,
Burhanpur,
Dated 19th April, 1941.

(4819)

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British and Indian subjects preferably those domiciled in Bombay Province, for posts of Inspectors in the M. V. Department.

SCALE OF PAY—Rs. 200-10|2-300 plus clothing allowance of Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem.

AGE—Not less than 21 years and ordinarily not more than 30 years on 1st June 1941.

QUALIFICATIONS— Candidates should be experienced drivers with a thorough training in motor mechanics and a good knowledge of English and office routine. Preference will be given to those who have a diploma from recognised institutions e.g. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and at least 3 years' additional workshop or garage practical experience.

Candidates will be required to attend for interview at the office of the undersigned at their own expense and to submit to oral and written tests.

Applications (in the candidate's own handwriting) stating full name, address, nationality, caste, age, academic and special qualifications and previous experience, together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the undersigned on or before Monday the 5th May, 1941.

(Sd.) C. H. REYNOLDS,
Secretary,
Provincial Transport Authority.
Provincial Transport
Office, Secretariat,
Bombay, 18th April 41.

(4830)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TRAINED BRITISH COOKS, MESS WAITERS, MASALCHIES, DHOBIES and SWEEPERS on attractive pay and good prospects. Apply in person daily between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Esplanade Maidan (North), Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

4820

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

TENDER NOTICE FOR THE YEAR 1941-42

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned in his office near Charni Road Station, Queen's Road, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 29th April, 1941, for the supply of 36,000 yards of White Grey Drill Cloth of Indian manufacture, 27" wide, suitable for Peons' Uniforms, during the current financial year.

Tender Forms can be had from this office on payment of Annas 8|-.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender.

J. A. NEALE,
Superintendent,
Govt. Printing and Stationery,
Bombay.

19th April, 1941.

(4836)

ADVERTISEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from young men, who desire admission to the Government Apprentice Scheme of Vocational Training by a system of Trades Apprenticeship in Textile Mills and other Industrial establishments in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Applicants should be persons domiciled in the Bombay Province, must have completed the pre-Matriculation Class, must sit if called upon to do so for an admission examination, should have robust physique, bear a good moral character and should not be below 16 and above 20 years of age. Forms of application and general prospectus can be had on request from the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Applications for admission will be received till the 20th May, 1941.

2. Entrance Examination will be held on 2nd and 3rd June, 1941, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay, and the Ranchodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.

P. B. ADVANI,
Director of Industries.

(4831)

Public Notices

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 118726 on the life of VASUDEO NARAYANRAO MUJUMDAR, of Ahmednagar, a fresh policy in lieu thereof will be issued unless objection is lodged with the Company within one month from this date.

E. E. ALLUM,
Manager.

Bombay: 21-4-1941.

(14475)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai VASANTIBAI, wife of Vadilal Chunilal and VADILAL CHUNILAL have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of ground formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but now redeemed and situate on the western side of Vithalwady, outside the Fort. in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 136. New No. 1102, Old Survey No. 134, 154, New Survey No. 1310, 1510 and Cadastral Survey No. 1179 of Bhuleshwar Division, containing by admeasurement 292 (two hundred and ninety-two) square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 1648 and formerly Street Nos. 10 to 12 and now 11 to 15 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Vithalwady Street, on or towards the West partly by Sheikhwady land and partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Noorani, on or towards the South by the property of Fakirchand Kasturchand, and on or towards the North by the property of Atmaram Anandarao.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1941.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

(4833)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABOOBAKER ABDUL REHMAN of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Medows House, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being in the village of Danda near Bandra Taluka Salsette, Bandra Mahal in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, originally consisting of two Plots but now made into one Plot and bearing Old Survey No. 298 and Town Planning Scheme No. II Santa Cruz bearing Plot No. 23, New Survey No. 352 and Pot No. 3 and Entry No. 2869 and containing 3968 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Ghodbunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Pallonji Cowasji Bomboat S. No. 352, on or towards the North by the Non-Agricultural S. No. 215 and on or towards the South by the Juhu Road. This property is in the Notified Area limits.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1941.

KANTILAL A. PARIKH,
for Messrs. Kamdar & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(4834)

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CANDIDATES who have registered themselves for any of the LL.B. Examinations at the Ahmedabad Centre and who are prevented by the disturbances in Ahmedabad from appearing at that centre will be permitted to present themselves for the said examinations at the Bombay Centre. Arrangements will be made for their seating accommodation at the Elphinstone College. They will, however, have to produce satisfactory evidence of their identity to the Senior Supervisor.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS JETHABHAI BUILDING SITUATE AT SOPARI BAUG ROAD. POIBAVDI. PAREL.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Kothare & Co. Attorneys for Sheth Vallabhdas Karsondas Natha, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hariram Jethabhai and Others the mortgagors, under the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 24th March, 1938, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on Monday the 21st April 1941 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises

All that piece of Leasehold land with dwelling house situate at Parel Sopari Baug Road and admeasuring according to Cadastral Survey 7,801 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered under New Survey No 2605 and Cadastral Survey No. 98 of Parel and Sewri Division and assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward Nos. 162(1) and 164, 166, 163 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) and New Street Nos 108-132 120B, C.D.E. & 112 F, and bounded on the East by said Sopari Baug Road, on the West by Silk Mill Property, on the North by the Property of Saino Talkies and the Property of Khatri Abba Bahkhari and on the South by the Property of Anandji Nanji

For further particulars please apply to Messrs, Kothare and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at Medows House, Medows Street, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MONOTYPE MACHINES AND PRINTING PRESS ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th April, 1941, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 50 Nesbit Lane Mazagaon at the extreme end of Nesbit Bridge on Mazagaon side opposite the Church the undermentioned.

2 Monotype Machines, 2 Keyboards, 1 Air Compressor, 1 Air Indicator, Shafting, Pulleys, Pipes etc.

On view 3 days before the day of sale.

Terms—Cash and immediate delivery.

BENNETT & CO.

NEW EMPIRE
4. 6-30 & 10 p. m.
TOMMY TRINDER
JEAN COLIN
in
LAUGH LAUGH IT OFF IT OFF
the happiest musical comedy hit of the season.
Third Thrilling Week
A youth proves here that life is a stage—
Ranjit's laugh-provoking riot
UMMEED
Director: MANIBHAI VYAS
Cast:
ISHWARLAL, PRABHA NURJAHAN
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

13th WEEK!
PRABHAT'S
"PADOSI" (Hindi)
SHEJARI (Marathi)
Directed by SHANTARAM
with
MAZHAR, JAGIRDAR, ANIS, BALWANT SINGH
AT
CENTRAL
Hindi Daily 4 and 9-45 p.m.
Marathi 7 p.m.
A Famous Pictures Ltd., Release

Special Ladies Show
To-day at 1-30 p.m.
RANJIT'S MUSICAL SOCIAL
PARDESI
Held over for 9th Week
Director:
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON

SONGS YOU'LL LIKE TO HUM —
BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS
SURGING DRAMA OF LOVE, PASSION & JEALOUSY
'PREMNAGAR'
Starring:
BIMLA KUMARI, HUSNABANU, Prof. RAMANAND
JOIN THE CROWDS AT
NOVELTY
TALKIES GRANT RD.
DAILY: 4, 7, 10 P. M.
EVERY THURSDAY ZANANA SHOW AT 1 P. M.

ZENANA SHOW TO-MORROW at 1 p.m.
NATIONAL STUDIOS
RADHIKA
The picture every woman must see.
Starring:
NALINI JAYWANT
8th WEEK
PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

2 Second Week!
IT'S POWERFUL BEYOND WORDS!
A MATCHLESS MASTERPIECE of film-art
LAGAN
NEW THEATRES' and Director NITIN BOSE'S BEST!
Starring: SAIGAL, KANAN NAWAB etc.
Music: R. C. BORAL
MINERVA
Daily: 4, 7, & 10 P.M. Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 1 P.M.

REGAL To-day at 4 & 10 p.m. only
Charles BOYER Margaret SULLAVAN in
BACK STREET
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
A love story you'll remember a lifetime!
Also
"GUARDING TO-MORROW"
Showing air raids in London!—
and latest War News.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, APRIL 21.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (885 kc/s)

8 p.m. Ramzan Khan. 5-20 Bhimplasi on the sarangi. 5-30 Chandabai. 5-45 R R Chowdhury. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Anwarbai. 6-30 Iqbal. 6-45 B S. Rawat. 7 Umrao Khan. 7-15 Aur Kaha Allama Iqbal Ne. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Anwarbai 8-30 Matters of moment. 8 45 Jibril-o-Iblis. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Ramzan Khan. 10-5 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-15 Chandabai. 10-25 Adana on the sarangi. 10-35 Anwarbai. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. G. N. Joshi. 7-50 Picked from 'Kedi'. 8 Instrumental music. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Kalyani. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Air Quartet. 9-10 Solankpurkar. 9-20 A. R. Khan. 12-30 p.m. Bhajans. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 With the instrumentalists. 1-10 Gujarati Garbas. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Suhas Dharap. 5-45 G. G. Kharadker. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Kalyani. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Berlin Na Samachar. 7-15 Surdash Bhajan. 7 25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 G. N. Joshi. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Sound news 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Kalyani. 10-15 Orchestral Melodies. 10-25 G. N. Joshi.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Marathi pad. 8-15 S. Biniwale. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bbmoay 1. 8-40 Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12 57 Faiyaz Khan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Gujarati Bhajans. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Narottamdas. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Sindhi Kafi. 8 5 Kannada Bhajan. 8-15 Hori. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari. 9-30 Egidio Verga. 9-45 Rumba Boys.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Kamodeshwar Bhattacharya. 5-10 Jugol Chatterjee. 5-25 Binoy Adhikari. 5-35 Kamodeshwar Bhattacharya. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Binoy Adhikari. 6 News in English. 6-5 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Replies to listeners' letters. 7-20 Kajjanbai (Jahanara Begam) 7-40 Kamal Das Gupta. 7-50 Kajjanbai (Jahanara Begam). 8 Jhader Dolay. 8-20 Kamal Das Gupta. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 The Aloha Boys 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 John Phillips and his orchestra.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22 45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-55	18 10
Calcutta Mail via Chhoki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12 30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19 30	08 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon)	21-15 (Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

SIND LEADERS FOR WARDHA

KARACHI, April 20.

A deputation of the Sind Congress led by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, and including among its members Professor Ghanshyam, Mr. Parsram, Mr. Tahilramani and Swami Kirshnand left for Wardha this afternoon to explain to Mahatma Gandhi the improved situation in the province and seek his permiss.on to launch Satyagraha in Sind.—A. P.

Special Edition Of 'Dehat'

RANCHI, April 18.

A special edition of the "Dehat", to be called the Holiday Dehat, which will be brought out shortly by the Publicity Department of the Government of Bihar will provide good holiday reading to students before they return home for the summer vacation. It will contain a number of informative and interesting articles relating to the Second Great War, other entertaining and general knowledge articles, maps showing important changes wrought in the political geography of the world, and important theatres of war, cartoons and pictures.

Eastern And Hedge Selling In N. Y. Cotton Market

TRADE AND LOCAL BUYING

Buyers Cautious On War News

Bombay: April 19.

On Friday the New York cotton market was quiet. Buyers were cautious due to unfavourable war news. The Chicago grains market tended downwards on Eastern selling with Wall-Street, which disclosed indifferent buying interest.

The market was subdued by rumours of Government control over commodity prices generally. The trade and mills absorbed sales against acquisitions of loan cotton. The crop is advancing well in Texas where formerly it was backward. With farmers financially the strong for years, they are expected to aim at maximum yields to compensate acreage curtailment.

Farm work lately has made much better progress throughout the cotton belt. The agricultural department announces rates for parity and soil conservation payments in 1941 cotton 1.38 cents per lb.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened steady. There was Bombay long liquidation and Southern selling, which met scale-down trade, local and professional support. Farm aid has been further aggravated by the Secretary's opposition to increased appropriations. The market closed steady.

At the opening July was quoted 2 pts down at 11.22 and under scattered buying May was quoted 11.28, which was the highest level. There was increased selling and prices declined to 11.22, which was the low est for the day. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 4 pts. Spot cotton prices were reduced 4 pts at 11.45c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet with moderate selling and closed at a decline of 4 to 6 pts. Spot cotton prices closed 6 pts down at 11.05c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 11.28—01 (10-1 a.m.) lowest 11.22—07 (2-10 p.m.)

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Eastern and hedge selling met with small trade and local buying. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 19.

May	11.23
July	11.18
October	11.12
Middling Spot	11.43

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 19.

May	11.26
July	11.23
October	11.18
Middling Spot	11.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43 to 4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85 to 16.95

Victims Of City Influences

Villagers Drained Of Their Wealth: Tasks For Rural Workers

That the warped outlook of the villagers, due to city's deleterious influences over them, was corroding into the very vitals of this country, leading to utter impoverishment and to more miseries, was the theme on which Mr. Babalbhai Mehta, dwelt at length on Saturday evening, at the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.

There was now a paucity of intelligent and skilled workers in villages. They were drawn towards the cities and when once they went to cities, they hardly returned to villages.

It was the belief of the villagers that their sons should pass matric or some higher examination and get a certificate in order to get a job in the city. With extremely limited resources and often running into debts, they would educate their children.

After their education, if they did not secure any job, then the parents would try to secure on behalf of their children, low-paid Government jobs. If they did not get any job, then they would start some tea-shops in the villages and thus spread the habit of tea-drinking. This habit was further firmly entrenched in them due to some other circumstances. Neighbouring villages of a town or a city would usually send out their entire milk-supply, with the result that the villagers did not get even butter-milk, while the city-dwellers would turn the milk into butter.

To drink tea had become a fashion in villages. One could not think of any village without any "pan-shop" or "bidi-shop" or a "tea-stall." Then liquor flowed in the wake and it had become a necessary accessory to tea.

The result of these changes was that the village was deserted by artisans and intellectuals and was consequently impoverished. In his own village of Thamna, near Ahmedabad there had been ten potters who were reduced to five and even the depleted number found it difficult to eke out their livelihood. To add to this, there was the incessant incursion of the habits obtained in the city and which did not improve matters.

Giving an instance as to how the city habit caught up and spread with the villagers, the speaker narrated the experience of a group of villagers who visited a fair in Dakor in Kaira District. It rained heavily and the villagers took shelter in a "dharmashala." There they saw a rich man lighting a cigarette with a cigarette-lighter. The villagers wondered and asked the rich man, surrounded by eight or ten servants, how the lighter produced fire. The smoker explained that it was done by means of patrol and flicking it, he showed how fire could emanate. The villagers found that all their troubles were solved, as no match-box was required and they went in for a lighter, paying 14 annas.

After explaining the economic conditions of the villagers and how their wealth was being drained, the speaker said that he knew that there were some people in the cities, genuinely desiring to improve the village conditions. They did not know the correct approach. He had worked in his village which he had improved and which required further improvements. He knew the temperament of the villagers and he could give whatever advice was required from him.

The problems of villages were kaleidoscopic in nature and different villages and in such a mosaic jamble, solutions must be sought to suit particular conditions. Every village must have a voluntary worker and an organiser. There should be a definite drive and direction. There should be co-ordination between villages and cities. And then the lot of the villages could be improved.

BRANCH OF CENTRAL BANK AT ALLAHABAD

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

Sir Digby Drake-Brockman, Chairman of the Public Service Commission performed the opening ceremony of the new Allahabad Branch of the Central Bank of India this evening at 29 Canning road. A large number of distinguished persons attended the ceremony. Among those present were Justice Kamlakant Varma, Justice Ismail, Mr. P. N. Sapru, Mr. Tejnarain Mulla, Mr. G. W. N. Whittle, District Magistrate.

Sir Digby in opening the speech congratulated the Bank Authorities on their enterprize. Mr. P. N. Sapru also spoke. He said the Central Bank was one of the romances of Indian Industrial life. The bank showed what private enterprize backed by character could achieve. After the opening ceremony the guests were treated to light refreshments.

The Central Bank was one of the institutions started by the Late Sir Pherozshah Mehta, founder of the 'Bombay Chronicle'.

"Ratnadeep"

The March—1941 issue of the "Ratnadeep"—the magazine of the Rajapur High School maintains the traditions established by it in the past. The number contains several short stories contributed by students of the High School, in addition to accounts of school's activities. The magazine is edited by Sardeshpande and Sakhalkar.

Income-Tax And Super-Tax Calculator

We have received a copy of Income-tax and Super-tax (Gujarati) Calculator compiled by Khimji Kuvarji Shah (52 Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, price As. 5) which should prove handy to individuals as well as firms who have to pay income and super taxes.

Released Passengers Await Passage To Tangiers

HYDERABAD, (Sind) April 19.

Six out of the 22 Sindhi passengers aboard the s. s. "Kemmendine" who were taken prisoner have been released and have arrived in France, according to the latest advices received by the Sind Work Merchants' Association.

It is stated that these enlarged passengers are awaiting passage to Tangiers.—A. P.

Empress Mill Strike

NAGPUR, April 19.

The number of operatives involved in the Empress Mills strike is understood to be 2,800.—A. P.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN CHINA AT RANGOON

RANGOON, April 20.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador in China, arrived here 'en route' to Chungking.—A. P.

Industrial Development Of Hyderabad In War Time

(From A Correspondent.)

Speaking at the annual At Home of the Hyderabad Civil Service Association Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur, Public works Member of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council and President of the Association referred to the efforts that Hyderabad was putting in to help in the final destruction of the menace to peace, equality, freedom and all other ideals for which life was worth living and said that H.E.H.'s various firman's had shown that Hyderabad had ournt all the bridges behind and would now go forward to ultimate peace and victory. In that connection the Raja Bahadur pointed out to the effort to supply the needs of the fighting forces and said that "a great opportunity to develop our industries has knocked at our door" Proceeding he expressed the trust that the Hyderabad Government would not only go all towards supplying the needs of the fighting forces but also to set up industries on a permanent basis. He then remarked that "this work, along with the programme of Rural Reconstruction which the Government has for several years past so successfully pursued, will improve the economic well being of the people of the country."

In his speech the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari President of H. E. H.'s Executive Council felt rightly proud for the Hyderabad's part in the War effort and addressing the gathering said "like yourselves all sections of our services and of the public have shown themselves keen to assist not only the direct war effort itself but also what must accompany that effort. I mean the industrial development of these Dominions."

Proceeding Sir Akbar pointed out to the many directions in which industrial development was taking place and to the new channels contemplated for directing the best energies of the people so as to strengthen the industrial economy. In that programme, he said, the scheme of a state Bank, would play a considerable part and he even more profitable, both directly and indirectly, than the acquisition of the Nizam's State Railway.

U. P. Wheat Forecast

LUCKNOW, April 19.

The third forecast of the wheat crop for the year 1940/41 issued by the Director of Agriculture, U. P. states that the total area under wheat pure and that sown mixed with barley and gram is 8,122,201 acres against 8,109,101 acres revised last year showing an increase of 13,100 acres or 0.2 per cent.

The yield of wheat sown alone and that sown mixed with barley and gram is at present estimated at 3,170,000 tons against 3,167,000 tons revised last year showing an increase of 300 tons or 0.1 per cent.

The area and estimated yield of wheat grown in the Rampur State are 109,692 acres and 35,000 tons respectively.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-4-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.9 degrees 3.1 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.9 degress 3.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. (calm).

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour (calm).

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 215 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). Trace.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2010 miles away with its epicentre at lat. 40.2 degrees and long. 97.5 degrees E. near Eu-chow in Kan See, in China was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 1.3h. 30m. I.S.T. on Saturday the 19th April 1941.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20/4/41.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

KARACHI, April 19.—A devastating fire destroyed about 80 thousand maunds of standing crop of sugar cane in Mohata Magar (Upper Sind).—A.P.

THE NEW WAY TO KEEP MILK WITHOUT REFRIGERATION

WHAT IS KLIM?

Klim is fresh, pure cow's milk from which only the water has been removed. Nothing is added. To restore the milk to its natural form—you replace the water.

● Think of it . . . fresh tasting milk always on hand . . . and it stays fresh in your cupboard *without refrigeration.*

This modern full creamy milk, Klim, doesn't spoil. By a scientific process, the solids—*the food elements*—are retained in unadulterated form . . . only the water is removed. It is packed by an exclusive method to preserve its freshness.

To use Klim, you simply replace the water to obtain as much milk as you need at the moment . . . there is no waste . . . that's why Klim is so economical.

Klim comes from the finest dairy regions . . . it is rich creamy milk with its true, natural flavour . . . it is safe, dependable. Try it today.

KLIM *powdered whole* MILK

11G

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE

A FEW weeks ago there wasn't a cloud in her sky—her life was all sunshine and smiles. She had a comfortable home, an adoring husband and an enviable social position. And then the tragedy. She found herself a destitute widow.

Her husband had adored her and afforded her every comfort while he lived. Today his child and wife are helpless, homeless; preys to want and misery.

It can happen to any wife unless we think of the future and provide for it. The surest, easiest way to provide for the future is to *insure*—insure with a company that makes prompt settlements; that has proved its soundness for the longest period and has a board of directors elected by the policy-holders and responsible to them.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
The Oldest Life Office in India.
Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

EVERY POLICY—HOLDER A SHARE HOLDER.

NB5

CHIEF AGENTS: MOHAN SONS & CO., 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay; M. C. SHAH & CO., Richey Road, Ahmedabad; D. G. GADEKAR & Co., Akola; A. J. FERNANDES & SONS, Kamptee Road, Nagpur; S. ANAND & CO., 165, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad Deccan.

TRY THE *New* DIFFERENT

Listerine Tooth Paste-

THE DENTAL DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

At last a dentifrice energized by saliva. Cleans, brightens, polishes—reaches decay-ridden "blind spots" missed by ordinary pastes and powders.

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Y-41

RAJEN BABU RECALLS THAT

Jinnah, Too, Helped To Build Congress!

MUSLIM LEAGUE PRESIDENT TOLD WHY HIS DEMANDS WERE REJECTED; ASKED TO GIVE DETAILS OF PAKISTAN

(Continued from page 10)

the 15th May 1938, and find that it is not possible for the All India Muslim League to treat or negotiate with the Congress the question of Hindu-Muslim settlement except on the basis that the Muslim League is the authoritative and representative organisation of the Mussalmans of India.

The Council have also considered the letter of Gandhiji, dated the 22nd May 1938, and are of the opinion that it is not desirable to include any Muslim in the personnel of the proposed Committee that may be appointed by the Congress.

The Executive Council wish to make it clear that it is the declared policy of the All-India Muslim League that all other minorities should have their rights and interests safeguarded so as to create a sense of security amongst them and win their confidence and the All-India Muslim League will consult the representatives of such minorities and any other interests as may be involved when necessary.

In his letter dated 25th July, 1938, the Congress President pointed out that the Working Committee of the Congress had received warnings against recognising the executive status of the League that there were other Muslim organisations functioning independently of the League so that some of them were staunch supporters of the Congress and that there were individual Mussalmans who were Congressmen and exercised no inconsiderable influence in the country.

DICTATING TO CONGRESS!

It was in the face of these known facts not only impossible but improper for the Congress to make the admission which the first resolution of the League apparently demanded of the Congress. The Congress Working Committee found it impossible also to conform to the desire expressed in the second resolution which sought to dictate who the Congress representative should or should not be in case such representatives have to be appointed for carrying on negotiations on behalf of the Congress.

Regarding the third resolution, it was pointed out that the Congress would be ready to deal with the grievances of other minorities but that it was unable to understand in this respect the position of the League which was a purely Muslim organisation whose membership was open only to Muslims. The Congress President expressed the hope that it would be possible to take up the next stage in the negotiations. Mr. Jinnah replied in his letter dated 2nd August, 1938, re-emphasising the position taken up by the League in their resolutions.

As the Congress Working Committee was keen on proceeding with the negotiations mentioned in the President's letter he wrote that the Working Committee would confer with the League representatives if the League did not insist on an admission or acknowledgment by the Congress of the exclusively representative character of the League.

It is from this letter of the 2nd October, 1938, that Mr. Jinnah has quoted in his statement of the 17th April, 1941. Mr Jinnah's reply was dated 9th October 1938 and ended with the sentence "the Muslim League is still ready to proceed with negotiations for a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question on the basis defined in my letter referred to above and would appoint its representatives to meet a committee that may be appointed by the Congress on the footing indicated by us in our three resolutions on June 5 already communicated to you."

This practically brought the negotiations to a close as the Congress was not prepared to accept the basis insisted upon by the League.

I have quoted the three resolutions of the Executive Council of the League at length. The first insists upon the Congress recognising and acknowledging the Muslim League as the authoritative representative Muslim organisation and ignoring the existence of all other organisations. The second insists on the League's right to dictate to the Congress as to who its representatives for carrying on negotiations shall or shall not be. The third claims the right of the League to safeguard the interests of all other minorities although the League itself was an organisation of a minority community.

WHO IS ARROGANT AND DICTATORIAL?

In our talk at Mr. Jinnah's place in New Delhi in November 1939, the very first question Mr. Jinnah put to Mahatma Gandhi was whether we recognised the status of the League and whether we accepted our status as representative of the Hindus, and he clinched the whole thing in his own characteristic way "if you do not accept that position why should I talk to you."

This resume of the conversations will show who has been arrogant and dictatorial.

Coming to the second question of Pakistan, I do not know why and how Mr. Jinnah has gathered that I am not opposed to the basic principles of the scheme of partition of India. I want details of the scheme of partition of India as embodied in the resolution of the Muslim League to enable me to judge its implications and to understand what I am expected to accept. The analogy of the joint Hindu family with which I am undoubtedly familiar does not apply in this case at all. For one thing, does Mr. Jinnah admit that the Hindus and the Muslims of India have so far constituted one joint family and that a partition has now become necessary? As I understand it, the "raison-d'etre" of the proposal is that Hindus and Muslims have always been, are to-day and ever shall be in future two irreconcilable groups whose safety and salvation lies in a complete cutting off of all relations and setting up as two independent states. But that is only by the way. I will cite by way of illustration one or two points which will show why it is necessary to know the details before forming a final opinion on the proposal for Pakistan.

The Lahore resolution of the League lays down the following basic principles viz., that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with territorial adjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority—as in the North Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute "Independent State"—in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of the religious, cultural, economic political administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them and in other parts of India where Mussalmans are in a minority for whom similar safeguards are to be provided. These "basic principles" have now been embodied in the creed of the League at its session at Madras which has just concluded.

CONFEDERACY OF INDIA!

The first question which naturally arises is what are the territories to be included in the two zones? Several schemes have been put forward. One scheme adumbrated by a Punjabee in his book "Confederacy of India" contemplates the splitting up of the continent of India into various countries and reassembled in a confederacy of India. Two of the ones contemplated in the League resolution will be (1) the Indus region federation with the Punjab (minus its Eastern Hindu tracts comprising the Abala division, Kangra District and Una and Garhshanker Tahsils of Hoshiarpur District); Sind, the N.-W F.P Kashmir, Baluchistan, Bahawalpur and Swat, Chitral, Khanpur Kalat, Lasbela Kapurthala and Malerkotla. This will have a population in which 82 per cent. will be Mussalmans, six per cent. will be Sikhs and eight per cent. will be Hindus.

BENGAL FEDERATION

The Bengal Federation will comprise the prominent Muslim tracts of Eastern Bengal and Goalpara and Sylhet Districts of Assam and Tripura and other states. The Districts of Bengal included in this will be Dinajpur, Malda, Bogra, Rajshani, Murshidabad, Paona, Mymensingh, Nadia, Jessore, Faridpur, Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali, Bakerganj, Khulna and Chittagong and the population will be 66 per cent Mussalmans and 33 per cent Hindus.

The second scheme is that of Professors Syed Zafrul Hasan and Monammad Anzal Hasan Quadri of the Aligarh University. They include in the North Western State the whole of the Punjab besides other provinces mentioned in the first scheme and some more States and reduce the Muslim population of this State from 82 per cent as in the first scheme to 60 per cent. In their Eastern State, they include the whole of Bengal (minus Howrah and Midnapore District) Purnea District of Bihar and the Sylhet Division of Assam. The Muslim population in this State will be 57 per cent.

CULTURAL ZONES!

The scheme of Mr. Abdul Latif of the Hyderabad University in his "Muslim problems in India" is not a "separatist move involving endless complications but seeks to divide India into cultural zones I am, therefore, leaving it out of consideration here as the question of establishing separate independent states is not raised by the author and I am not concerned here with the scheme of division into cultural zones.

AMBEDKAR'S SCHEME

Dr. Ambedkar in his recent book "Thoughts on Pakistan" says that it is perfectly possible to create homogeneous Muslim States of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam by drawing their boundaries in such a way that the areas which are predominantly Hindu shall be excluded. He proposes to exclude from Pakistan the districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Jullunder, Ambala, Ferozpur, Ludhiana, Hissar, Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Kangra and the States of Hambal, Patiala and the Simla States.

In Bengal, he excludes from Pakistan, the Districts of Darjeeling Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghli, Midnapur, 24 Parganas and Khulna and the States of Tippera and Cooch Bihar. He excludes from Pakistan the whole of Assam except the Districts of Sylhet as also the Khasi, Jaiitai Hills and the State of Manipur.

These three schemes differ considerably from one another and involve large populations of Hindus and Mussalmans who are expected to decide to which State they consider it desirable and feasible to belong.

Mr. Jinnah is constantly complaining that the Hindus and the Congress aim at subjecting the Muslims to Hindu rule. To use his own words, how many Hindus and other non-Muslims and what areas does he want to subject to Muslim rule in these two zones? Is there anything wrong or preposterous in asking for details on this point before coming to a decision?

"INDEPENDENT STATES"!

Again, the League resolution says that the two zones shall constitute "Independent States" in which constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign. Mr Jinnah in his speech at Madras is reported to have said that the "goal of the All-India Muslim League is that we want to establish completely independent States in the Northwestern and Eastern Zones of India with full control finally on Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communications, Customs Currency, Exchange etc" this evidently means that these Muslim States will have their own forces, their own Foreign Policy etc., which need not coincide with that of the rest of India. They may have their own tariff wall and their own separate Currency and Exchange policy. In other words, they will be completely Sovereign States with no obligations to the rest of India and expecting no obligation from the latter. Let us take, for example, the question of Defence.

Dr. Ambedkar has collected figures to show the position as it is and as it will be when Pakistan is created.

PAKISTAN IN FIGURES

Pakistan including N. W. F. P. Punjam, Sind, Baluchistan and Bengal with a total area of 288,998 miles and populations of 802,83,931 and revenue Rs. 60,56.38.326 and the rest of British India with total area 607,657 with population 17,85.13,919 and revenue Rs 96,26.05,206.

These are gross figures from which deductions will have to be made. If Pakistan is to be as Dr. Ambedkar has contemplated, predominantly Muslim areas of the Punjab and Bengal excluding the predominantly Hindu areas, then the revenues of Pakistan and the Eastern Muslim States will be Rs. 36 crores and that of the rest of British India Rs. 120 crores. The Muslim States in the Northwestern and Eastern zone will have to maintain their own Defence forces out of their revenues of Rs. 36 crores and whatever other additions may be available as a result of development or further taxation The rest of India will of course have to maintain a separate defence force if it is so minded. Those forces being of independent countries will have to maintain all arms—a land force, a navy and air force with all the necessary equipments of a modern army.

DEFENCE FORCES

Considering the composition of the Defence Forces, Dr. Ambedkar quoted the Simon Commission to show that out of total of 158,000 the Northwestern block which will fall within Pakistan contributes no less than 98,400 soldiers or more than 62 per cent. while the rest of British India apart from Bengal and Assam which contribute no soldier at all supplies less than 38 per cent. of the odd defence forces. As the Muslim and non-Muslim are to be completely independent states 62 per cent. of the existing fighting force will have to be either disbanded or transferred to Pakistan and the rest of India if it is so chosen not altogether to avoid it from other areas. Those figures suggest questions which will not be easy to answer.

Does Mr. Jinnah contemplate a homogeneous non-Muslim Army for Pakistan excluding Hindus and Sikhs from it and similarly a homogeneous non-Muslim Army which will largely be Hindu and Sikh and may include other non-Hindus but will exclude Muslims from the rest of India? He contemplates reciprocity but there can be no interference by one country into affairs of another independent country. The composition of its defence forces cannot in any case be dictated to one independent country by another and reciprocity in a matter like this can have no meaning. The only ultimate sanction which two independent countries have against each other is War. War does not come about easily because one country does not interfere with the internal affairs of another.

There is no question of reciprocal arrangements which are sought or expected to be enforced against each other in day-to-day administration. The whole edifice of reciprocity which is contemplated in the safeguards falls to the ground, once you admit the independent and sovereign status of the two states and regard them as independent countries.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

To turn to the question of foreign relations, it will be possible for the independent states to have separate and even conflicting foreign policies and Pakistan as well as the rest of India will be exposed to diplomatic action which is only another name for intrigue of foreign powers and Pakistan and Hindustan will in no time be set by each others fears as we see what is happening in Europe.

The independent states will have their own independent economic and exchange and currency policy Each will encourage the development of its own resources and keep out goods from others It may be worth while investigating what natural resources like coal, iron, copper, petroleum, mica, bauxite forests, etc., each will have and how each will stand with regard to the existing developments and future programme of development of resources.

NO VOTING BLINDFOLDED

Is it wrong to ask for details in all these respects and on so many other points which can be easily put forward before we decide about the fate of this country? Mr. Jinnah would have us vote blindfolded and would not permit us to wait till he has worked out the details.

In this statement, I have not touched upon the general question of the unity of India. If Mr. Jinnah wanted a general answer to a general question without going into details himself and without expecting us to go into details, he has got it more than once when the Congress has declared that India is one and indivisible.

MINORITIES PROBLEM UNTOUCHED!

One could have thought Pakistan suggested a solution of the communal problem. It does not touch that question at all as it leaves Muslim minorities in the so-called Hindu India and Hindu minorities in the so-called Pakistan as they are to-day. The problem will not cease to exist because Pakistan has been created any more than it has ceased to exist because there are in existence to-day the independent Muslim states of Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey and the Arab states and the independent Hindu state of Nepal. One would like to know from Mr. Jinnah how and in what respects will Pakistan differ from these existing independent Muslim states and if it will not differ, how it will be able to give protection to the Muslim minorities in rest of India and more than these existing independent Muslim states have been able to give.—A. P.

Armed Gang Kidnap Six Persons

PESHAWAR, April 19.

An armed gang of about twenty trans-border raiders attacked last night the house of one well-to-do Hindu in village Haved in Bannu District, and kidnapped three Hindu men and three Hindu women.

Two persons, however, managed to escape from the clutches of the tribesmen.—United Press.

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DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

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The Strangest of Stories ...About the Strangest of Men!
starring IDA LUPINO HUMPHREY BOGART
with ALAN CURTIS • ARTHUR KENNEDY
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CRUEL SHOCK FOR STOMACH SUFFERER

"Only an operation can save you"

A cold shudder went down the spine of a gentleman recently. He had been suffering from stomach ulcers and, with a shock, heard the verdict that only an operation would save him. As a preliminary his doctor sent him into hospital where they put him on Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, a frequent practice in big hospitals treating stomach trouble.

In his letter to Macleans, this gentleman says: "In six weeks I walked out of that hospital a new man." And no operation, either! You can imagine the jump-for-joy feeling of the stomach sufferer threatened with an operation who finds he has been cured without one. Well, you don't need to go very far to get the benefit of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. You can buy a bottle from your chemist for use in your own home. In a short time you will be eating and enjoying all the good things that used to make life worth living, all because of the wonder-working effects of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder.

Be sure to ask for MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, which is only genuine if the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" appears on carton and bottle, and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

MUSIC!...ACTING!... TECHNIQUE!...in

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A Parcholi Art Picture with RAMOLA, ISMAIL, Manorama & Narang in

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Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
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Announcement!

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CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Manufactured in INDIA

TESTED BY EXPERT

Production started & sales commencing from 1st May, 1941. Organisation is being made for the production of 200 clocks & timepieces a day

Experiments for Pocket and Wrist-watches are being made.

A new organisation titled, THE INDIAN CLOCK MFG. CO. LTD. has established an up-to-date and well-equipped workshop at Jamshedpur for the manufacture of CLOCKS TIMEPIECES. & GRAMOPHONE MACHINE PARTS.

Samples of Clocks produced by the Company have been tested by Experts & proved to be highly satisfactory, as regards time keeping, durability shapes efficiency and quality

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Dealers to apply for agency or territorial distributorship within 30th April, 1941 to Managing Agents.

MALE MONOPOLY?

Fashionable and comfortable nether garments are close-fitting to the hips, with a well-built waistband—which is hardly practicable, to last, with an ordinary cotton suiting. "Hanava" and "Riviera" keep their shape after countless washings, like woollen suitings, but are far cooler and less expensive. In the trouser, these patent suitings keep a knife-edge crease all day long, and do not bag or wrinkle at the knees. In the jodhpur style, a permanent close fit to knee and calf or a measured looseness, according to style, is ensured by "Hanava" or "Riviera". There is no fear of shrinking, which makes cotton jodhpurs so hard to pull off.

SUPER HANAVA Riviera
Featherweight UNCRUSHABLE COTTON Suitings

COTTON – for economy and cool comfort, manufactured by a patent process which makes suits keep their shape, like WOOLLENS.

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All Bleached Cloths

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Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 10, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 23, 1360
Parsi: Avan 19, 1310
High tide: 8-44, 21-08
Low tide: 2-46, 14-37
Sunrise: 6h. 18m
Sunset: 6h. 58m.

CELEBRATION OF IQBAL DAY.

The Muslim Students Union will celebrate Iqbal-Day to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge. Mr. Fyzee Rahamin will preside. Prof. A. M. Moulvi; Mrs. Shamshubai Visram; Nawabzada Murtuza Ali Khan and others will speak

DASTURJI BODE'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Mazdaznan Association of Bombay a fine public lecture will be delivered by Dasturji Framroze A. Bode to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Industrial Insurance Building, Opp. Church Gate Station, on "The Zarathushtrian Code of Gentlehood."

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSN.—The first annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held on Friday (April 25) at 6 p.m. at the Sanitary Institute Princess St., to view the Food and Nutrition Exhibition. Hon. Mr. H. F. Knight will preside and open the Exhibition.

TEA PARTY AT THE CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. Adi K. Sett was "at home" to Mrs. Brunner and Miss Brunner, the well known Hungarian artists, and to his many other friends and artists, at the Cricket Club on last Friday. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, Mr. V. P. Karmerker, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Rao, Dr. D. G. Vyas, Mr. Surendra, Mr. M. Desai, Mr. Adurker, Mr. Nataraj Vashi, Mr. Hamond, etc.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Down Argentine Way". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Back Street". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"High Sierra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Lady in Question". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Laugh It Off". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Ghar Jawai". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Prabhat". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Ummeed". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Premnagar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Rebecca". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Sanskar". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Adhuri Kahani". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Kick." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

A General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd. will be held at the offices of the Association. Contractor Building, 41 Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Wednesday the 23rd April 1941 at 6 p.m.

TRAMWAY COMPANY'S EARNINGS.

The Electric Supply and Tramway Company's earnings for March were Rs 7,32,965 from electric supply and Rs. 8,21,015 from Traction. The total up to the end of March is Rs. 22,10,239 and Rs. 23,77,616 from the respective departments. This represents an increase of Rs. 3,32,919 over last year's receipts by end of March.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B. FROM AHMEDABAD.

BOMBAY, April 20.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay announces that Candidates, who have registered themselves for any of the LL.B. Examinations at the Ahmedabad Centre and who are prevented by the disturbances in Ahmedabad from appearing at that Centre will be permitted to present themselves for the said examinations at the Bombay Centre.

Arrangements will be made for their seating accommodation at the Elphinstone College. They will, however, have to produce satisfactory evidence of their identity to the Senior Supervisor.

The examinations commence on Monday April 21st.—A. P.

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS."

Mr. P. B. Gothoskar, Honorary Secretary, Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board writes from Anand-Kanan, Chaupatty Road, Bombay.

As the selection of students for the above scholarships for the year 1941-42 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board about the 15th of June 1941 from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach on or before 15th June 1941. Poor and deserving female students of the said community studying in Vernacular or English Schools or Colleges, or taking up training in Nursing, etc., are also invited to apply. All applications must be made on prescribed Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same.

The present Dabholkar Scholars if they need further help should make fresh applications.

MEETING AT DWARKADAS LANE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dwarkadas Lane, Fort, when Mr. Abid Ali Jafarbhoy will preside and Mr. V. B. Gandhi, Mr. G. G. Mehta and others will speak on "The Present Political Situation."

ALIGARH 'VARSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed's Unanimous Election

ALIGARH, April 20.

At the annual meeting of the Aligarh Muslim University Court to-day Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed was unanimously elected Vice-Chancellor of the University. About 125 members attended.

During the proceedings some members suggested that the election of Vice-Chancellor should be postponed, but the proposal was turned down by an overwhelming majority whereupon about thirty members staged a walk-out.

Khan Bahadur Obaid-ur-Rahman Khan and Azmat Illahi Zuberi were elected Honorary treasurer and registrar respectively.

Sir Ziauddin was lustilly cheered by the students. Crackers were fired and the new Vice-Chancellor was profusely garlanded by members of the Court and Staff and students.—A. P.

LECTURE ON FUTURE OF INDIAN LITERATURE.

Shri Satya Vrata Mukerjee, B.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S. (Lond.) and F.R.S.A. (Lond.), of Baroda will lecture to-day (Monday) under the auspices of the P.E.N. Club of leading writers and editors on "Indian Literature: What of the Future?" The Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia will preside.

The lecture will be given in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch and will be at 6 p.m.

MR. CHINIWALA'S DISCOURSE.

To-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Khashnoom Hall," Noble Building, Parsi Bazar Street, (4th Floor) Fort, Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala, Advocate, will give a public talk on the following subject: "Cosmogenesis in the Zoroastrian Religion, and the formation of the first space in the Nisti Emanation." The meeting is open to all Parsis.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to serious riots in Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad telegraph office will observe working hours 6 to 21 on week days and traffic to and from that station is subject to heavy delay.

FOR UNITY AND FREEDOM

Indian Christians Against "Pakistan"

MADURA, April 19.

Speeches condemning the Pakistan scheme were made at a meeting of the Indian Christians of Madura.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the Christians all over the country for openly espousing the cause of unity and freedom. It also resolved that Indian Christians "can never admit Pakistan in any shape or form, as that eventually will expose the lesser minorities to the tender mercies of majorities in their respective communal rule."

The meeting also decided to support any organisation whose policy was to frustrate the Pakistan scheme.—A. P.

LAWYERS MUST WORK FOR UNITED INDIA

MADURA, April 19.

An appeal to the members of the bar, to whatever community they might belong, to exert their utmost towards unifying the country into one nation was made by Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar, former President of the Liberal Federation, presiding over the Lawyers Conference to-day convened by the Madura Bar Association.

Mr. Sastriar regretted that there should be various causes dividing the people of the country, but he expressed the hope that the Lawyers would form the steadying force in the land and lead the people in the right direction.

While he would appeal to them to be as liberal as possible in their views, he would like them not to compel others to their views. He affirmed that it was only by respecting each other that a Democratic Government could be carried on.

Referring to the war, Mr. Sastriar declared that it was in the larger interests of India that they should help in the successful prosecution of the war and the war efforts.—A. P.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 19.—In a 'firman' issued through a Gazette Extraordinary the Nizam issues a serious warning to the people in the State against publishing during war time mischievous articles and doing any act tending to create a breach of the peace.—A.P.

INDIA: LAND OF PHILOSOPHY OF TRUE DEMOCRACY

Sir S. Radhakrishnan On Civilization That Challenges The World In Treatment Of Minorities

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The opinion that if only the young men and women of the country could respond to the deeper spirit of India, India would be saved and would also save the rest of the world, was expressed by Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan replying to a farewell address presented to him on behalf of the students of the Post-Graduate classes of the Calcutta University this evening at the Ashutosh Hall on the eve of his retirement from the George V Professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy of the University.

INDIA'S CHALLENGE

He pointed out that whatever vicissitudes this country might have passed through from the beginning of its history down till to-day, respect for other men had been the cardinal principle of the civilisation for which India had stood. "I challenge you", he continued, "to produce any other culture, any other civilisation, which had protected the minorities like the Jews, Parsees, and the Muslims. While people representing this culture went out of their limits and built synagogues, churches, temples and mosques and gave liberties to followers of every faith to pursue their own form of worship and go their own way, they showed a philosophy of true democracy, of true spiritual democracy, which came down to us from the beginning of the history of the world."

NO DISTINCTION

Referring to the present world situation, Sir Sarvapalli remarked that the present world order had sacrificed humanity and was something that was based on colossal greed, inhuman exploitation and on the denial of elementary rights of the human soil, irrespective of caste, colour, race or religion. "It is no use making a distinction between democracy and dictatorship", the speaker added. "You will find that dictatorships are pursuing brutal methods of warfare, they are adopting aggressiveness. These are crimes, but we do not remember that there are also crimes of omission as well as commission of Democracy. Democracy itself suffers from greater spiritual vices of sensuality and insensitiveness to the sufferings of the people."

Sir Sarvapalli considered that the problem which was facing the whole world to-day, was how to develop a body relevant to the aspirations of the spirit, how it was possible for them to make every human individual learn the dignity of human soul, to enjoy the fruit of his own victories, to build up a citadel of spirit which nothing from outside could attack or invade, and how it was possible to build up such a kind of society.—A. P.

SHIAS AND PROPOSAL FOR ARBITRATION

LUCKNOW, April 20.

Shia leaders in Lucknow do not seem to be much impressed with Choudhry Niamatullah's suggestion that the Shia Sunni controversy should be settled by a Board of Arbitration.

Syed Ashgar Husain, President of the Tanzeem-ul-Momineen in the course of a statement to the press says that Choudhry Niamatullah ignored the conclusions of the two Committees presided over by impartial European officers of the highest judicial position constituted for a decision of the dispute and also ignored the recommendations of the Allsop Committee that "if Sunnis were allowed to recite Made-Sahaba publicly Shias might with some justice claim to recite Tabara in order to instruct their more ignorant brethren in the doctrine which they hold with equal strength.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1941.

PROHIBITION AND TODDY

The decision of the Bombay High Court in what has been called the Toddy Case creates one more hitch in the enforcement of complete prohibition, though Government have, we believe, the power to get over the difficulty if only they have the will to do so. The decision, in effect, makes it obligatory on the Collector to grant a licence to any applicant to draw toddy from his own palms for domestic consumption, on payment of such fees, if any, and subject to such restrictions and such conditions, as are contemplated by Section 30 of the Bombay Abkari Act. This position is evidently due to legal defects pointed out by the High Court in 1940 in the Prohibition Notification of 1939 and the wrong action taken by Government in July last in consequence of the Court's decision. Government then issued a Press Note urging the difficulties in attempting to introduce Prohibition through mere notifications or amendments of the Abkari Act. They made the position worse from the Prohibition point of view by proclaiming that any person was entitled to possess toddy in a prohibited area, provided he was prepared to pay an enhanced excise duty.

Thin End Of The Wedge

This was the thin end of the wedge, and it remains to be seen whether it will now be driven further by Government in view of the latest decision of the High Court. We have never accepted the view urged by Government that the legal difficulties pointed out by the Court left them no other course open than to relax Prohibition rules. We have pointed out again and again that it was possible for them to refer the question to the Federal Court or to amend the Prohibition Notification in the light of the Court's criticism thereof or to amend the Abkari Act itself. But for reasons which we cannot appreciate Government followed none of these courses and seriously compromised the prohibition policy which they had previously approved and which had been enjoined on them by the Legislature. The present position with regard to toddy is largely due to their failure to remedy the legal defects in the Prohibition Notification.

Prevent Misuse

The only serious difficulty Government had to contend with was with regard to the drastic restrictions on the use of foreign liquor, because the High Court held that a Provincial Government had no power, under the Government of India Act, to impose such restrictions as they seriously encroached upon the Customs Revenue of the Government of India, who alone could control imports. What the correct position is in this case will soon be made clear by the Federal Court. But Government had no justification for providing facilities, as they did by the Press Note referred to above, for the use of country liquor and toddy. Even now they can withdraw them by suitably amending the Abkari Act, as they have the power to do so. If that is expecting too much from the present Government, they should at least see that the latest decision of the High Court is not misused by owners of toddy trees. We trust Government will soon issue a statement setting forth the steps they propose to take to prevent such misuse.

A Growing Scandal

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia rendered a service to the public in vigorously exposing, in his speech at the annual meeting of the Federation the other day, some of the unjust and harassing practices recently adopted by the administrators of the Income-tax Act in this country. It seems to us that the adoption of the salutary principle of conduct in human affairs that a man is supposed to be innocent till he is proved to be guilty does not seem to ease the conscience of some of those who administer the Income-tax Act and they, therefore, appear to assume every man to be dishonest and then call upon him to establish his honesty. Mr. Kapadia gave a number of instances of the result of this fundamentally wrong outlook in the administration of the Income-tax Department. For instance, he explained how the assessees are compelled to produce interest and dividend warrants which they do not get and cannot produce; how purely suspense accounts are treated without any justification as secret profits; how Registered Partnership Deeds between individual members of a Hindu family divided in estate are looked upon as bogus Partnership Deeds and how the individual partners are consequently assessed as a joint family unit; how the real inability to bring to India books of account of the foreign branches is disregarded, the audited balance-sheet in that case is ignored, the explanation of the assessee is discredited and the so-called best judgment assessment is arbitrarily enforced; how those, who cannot produce books of account, however unimportant they may be which are really lost or destroyed, are compelled to pay a penalty in addition to the amount of best judgment assessment; how the capital appreciation on sale of 'bona fide' investments is now treated as profits and unjustly taxed; how bad debts arising out of dealing with enemy firms actually written-off in accounts are disallowed against all canons of justice; how the rulings of the appellate authorities are ignored in future assessments of similar nature and assessees are put to avoidable expenditure and, above all, how the Income-tax Officers, instead of dealing out justice and issuing assessment orders on the data placed before them, often wait for instructions from higher authorities for passing such orders.

The above is a formidable list of indictment against the administration of the Income-tax Department and while we welcome the suggestion of Mr. Kapadia that the Federation should submit a comprehensive representation on this subject to the Central Board of Revenue, we trust that Board will not allow the present scandal to grow but take effective steps to stop all these objectionable methods of victimizing the assessees who are in general honest men. We recognise that the Income-tax Officers have very difficult and often unpleasant duties to discharge but they have no right to adopt objectionable methods and seek to pick larger holes in the purses of their assessees than the circumstances of the case would warrant. It is high time that the Central Board of Revenue realised their duty and warned these Officers that they should not exact from them a larger pound of flesh than that mentioned in the bond.

Whilst on this subject, we cannot emphasise too strongly the necessity of starting a Taxpayers' Association in our city, such an Association exists in London and we do not see why the honour of starting a similar body in India should not go to our city, which is known for leading many public movements. We are sure that if business houses, accountants and lawyers join hands, it will not be difficult to establish a Taxpayers' Association on sound and healthy lines. After all, in these days taxation has become a matter of great importance to all those who are affected by it and we appeal to the interests concerned to leave no stone unturned in starting the proposed Association. That is the only way to expose administrative scandals on organised and effective lines.

Frankly Speaking

Still Resisting

Nothing has been heard of any fresh development since the visit of the Duke of Aosta's envoy to General Cunningham. This indicates that under orders from Rome—or rather from Berlin via Rome—the Duke must continue his hopeless resistance to the British at great misery to his troops. This is not surprising because the Germans naturally want to keep British troops busy in East Africa for as long as possible and prevent them from reinforcing the Army of the Nile. The war in East Africa may, therefore, continue for some time more particularly because of the slow advance of British forces due to road blocks and the weather. But one day—let us hope it will not be long—Italian resistance will doubtless cease and release British troops for service elsewhere. In this connection it is interesting to note that General Smuts has hinted at the likelihood of South African troops fighting in North Africa. Indeed, this is a policy which was indicated sometime ago by a colleague of General Smuts.

Grave Situation

Lord Halifax did not exaggerate when he told the press at Washington the other day that the situation in Greece was "very serious". Since then it seems to have grown still worse. M. Koritzis, poor man, died because he could no more bear the increasingly terrific responsibilities. The King has now been obliged to establish a virtual military dictatorship under his own Premiership. This is a reflection of the military position which is now grave. A successful counter-attack by the Greeks north of Kalabaka has not succeeded in stopping the Germans and the Athens communique issued late on Saturday night said that some enemy detachments had pushed south. The Germans themselves claim the capture not only of Kalabaka but of Larissa itself, the main town in the plains of Thessaly.

The Vital Problem

The German claims specially about Larissa may be wishful thinking. But the withdrawal of Greek and British forces which continues and the report of the evacuation of British troops on Mount Olympus on the right flank before the Germans took it are certainly a grave development. The Anglo-Greek High Command must, we expect, have made provision to meet the German strategy and we hope that a major disaster will be successfully avoided. But it is now clear that Greek resistance cannot last very long. Of course, it was not to be expected that even Yugoslavia and Greece together and supported by a British Expeditionary Force could have immobilised the Nazi military machine. It was, however, certainly hoped that the fight would be fairly long and the machine grievously damaged. But Yugoslavia has collapsed and Germany is pouring into Greece anything from 40 to 50 divisions with Italy assisting with a contribution of about 20 divisions. The important problem now is how far the British will succeed in evacuating Anglo-Greek troops from Greece. The more considerable they are the more certain will be British prospects in the vital battle: the Battle of North Africa.

Interesting Disclosures

The explanatory article in the "Pravda" of Moscow—Reuter has supplied but a brief summary of it—is interesting. The revelation that Russia was invited to join the Tripartite Pact but declined is valuable. Even more valuable is the information that Russia refused to sign a Non-Aggression Pact similar to that with Germany. It is valuable because Russia, through the "Pravda", seeks publicly to emphasise a difference between non-aggression and neutrality where Japan is concerned. This would further spoil the pleasure of M. Matsuoka and his colleagues. For they must already be suffering a great deal of chagrin and annoyance at the Chungking report that M. Molotov has actually assured the Chinese Ambassador that the pact with Japan does not affect Russia's policy of assistance to China.

The Battle Of Britain

III

The following is the third instalment of the "Battle of Britain published by the Air Ministry of England:—

In the first stage the enemy sent over massed formations of bombers escorted by similar formations of single and twin-engined fighters. The bombers were for the most part J 87s (dive bombers) with a smaller quantity of ME 110s. D 17s and J 82s. The fighter escorts flew in large, unwieldy formations from 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the bombers where the protection they afforded was not very effective. Using these tactical formations, the enemy made 26 attacks during this first stage. He began by renewing his assaults on our shipping. It may well be that this was still regarded as the most vulnerable form of target and easiest to attack for not only are slow-moving ships difficult to defend but casualties among the pilots of the defence are always higher when the action is fought out over water. He may also have wished to test the strength of our general defences. Success against these would augur well for the next stage. At any rate, on August 8 two convoys were fiercely attacked, one of them twice. Sixty enemy aircraft in the morning and more than 100 soon after midday, deployed on a front of over 20 miles, tried to sink or disperse a convoy off the Isle of Wight. They succeeded in sinking two ships. In the afternoon at 4.15 more than 130 appeared over another convoy off Bournemouth. This they were able to disperse, but they lost fairly heavily in doing so. The enemy renewed the assault three days later, choosing as his target the towns of Portland and Weymouth as well as convoys in the Thames Estuary and off Warwich. In these attacks he relied greatly on dive bombers which proved no match for our Hurricanes. Nevertheless some damage was done, both in Portland and Weymouth. This may have encouraged him, for on August 12, early in the morning, he launched about 200 aircraft in eleven waves against Dover. Shortly before noon 150 more of the enemy attacked Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. By this time the German losses were already very considerable, for 182 aircraft had been destroyed. On the 13th and 15th the attacks on Portsmouth were renewed and in some of them, notably that which began soon after 5 on the afternoon of the 13th, between 300 and 400 aircraft were employed. The enemy was by now beginning to realise that our fighter force was considerably stronger than he had imagined. It was evidently time to take drastic action. Our fighters must be put out of commission. Therefore, while still maintaining his attacks on coastal towns, he sent large forces to deal with fighter aerodromes in South and South East England: Dover, Deal, Hawkinge, Martlesham, Lympne, Middlewallop, Kenley and Biggin hill were heavily attacked, some of them many times. A number of the enemy penetrated as far as Croydon.

★

Once more the Luftwaffe did a certain amount of damage, but at a cost which even Goering must have regarded as excessive. On that day, August 15, 180 German aircraft are known to have been destroyed. Since the opening battle he had now lost 472 aircraft. Nevertheless he still returned to the charge, throwing in between 500 and 600 aircraft on August 16 and about the same number on the 18th. Rochester, Kenley, Croydon, Biggin hill, Manston, Westmalling, Gosport, Northolt and Tangmere were the main targets. His losses were again very heavy. In those two days 245 aircraft were shot down. One of them a Heinkel 111, fell to a sergeant-pilot flying an unarmed Anson aircraft of the Training Command. Whether he intentionally rammed the enemy will never be known, for both aircraft fell to the ground interlocked and there were no survivors. On August 18, an evening attack on the Thames Estuary, one squadron composed of 13 Hurricanes shot down without loss an equal number of the enemy in 50 minutes. In the ten days since the opening of the attack on August 18, Goering had now lost 697 aircraft. Our own losses during the same period were not light, for we lost 153 Sixty pilots were safe, though some of them were wounded.

The race was too hot, to last. Goering called a halt and gave his Luftwaffe a rest which lasted for five days.

What had he hoped to achieve? An examination of the attacks shows that he began by trying to destroy shipping and ports on the South East and South coasts between North Foreland and Portland. This preliminary test must have shown him the strength of our defences. Nevertheless he proceeded with his plan and next directed his attention to Portland and Portsmouth. Whether these objectives were too tough for him, or whether he thought four heavy attacks upon them had accomplished his object, he turned away to deliver assaults on fighter and bomber aerodromes, mostly near the coast. Throughout this first stage the tactics he followed were usually to open his attack on objectives near the coast in order to draw off our fighters. These feint attacks were followed 30 or 40 minutes later by a real attack delivered against ports or aerodromes on the South coast between Brighton and Portland.

The chief problem created by these tactics was to have a sufficient number of fighters ready to engage the main attack as soon as it could be picked out. Squadrons at forward aerodromes had to be in instant readiness, but had at the same time to be protected from bombing of machine-gun attacks. Only on one occasion was a squadron machine-gunned while refuelling at a forward aerodrome and this happened because a protective patrol had not been maintained overhead during the process.

Generally enemy attacks were countered by using about half the available squadrons to deal with enemy fighters and the rest to attack enemy bombers which flew normally at from 11,000 to 15,000 feet, descending frequently to 7,000 or 8,000 feet in order to drop their bombs. Our fighter tactics at this stage were to deliver attacks from the stern on M 109s and M 110s. This type of attack proved effective because these aircraft were not then armoured. The success of

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Sir Shah Mohammad Sulaiman

Secret Of His Success In Life

(By Dr. M. HAFIS SYED.)

I first met Shah Muhammad Sulaiman in 1900, more than forty years ago, when he was a student in the Church Mission High School, Jaunpur. He had just passed what in those days was called Middle English examination in the first division. He was one of the most brillfant students of the time. Every one who met him was irresistibly drawn towards him and was impressed by his brilliance and unassuming ways. He was rather shy and a bit reserved in those days. Among the students of Jaunpur high schools his name had become a source of inspiration. His conduct and industrious habits were truly exemplary.

The great thing about him, in those days as in his later life, was not only his remarkable intelligence and retentive memory, but his regular and studious habits which invariably guaranteed his success in every examination and in every walk of life.

In 1902 he stood first in the Entrance examination and migrated to Allahabad to commence his university education. In 1904, he passed his Intermediate examination with great credit and stood fourth in the University.

In 1906, he topped the list of the successful candidates in B.A., degree examination and won the State scholarship for study outside India.

* * * *

One of the reasons why a large number of students fail every year in public examinations is that they do not work steadily and honestly for two academic years, the period prescribed for all the high school and university examinations. And that it is why they do not easily get through their examination, nor do they acquire competency in the subjects they study.

The secret of Shah Sulaiman's uniform and rapid success in life lay in his systematic, methodical and regular habits. There was hardly any day during his student life when he did not apply himself to his studies with one-pointed attention. He had fixed hours for study, when he would close himself inside his room and would never stir out of it till he had completed the work in hand. He faithfully and honestly worked for two years before he sat for any examination. He first tried to master the books prescribed for an examination and then found time for extra reading.

In his student days from the school upto the university he had no time nor inclination to interest himself in any outside activity. He did not take part in any political or social work. He lived like a student in the true sense of the word. One thing at a time was the ruling idea of his life.

* * * *

In Cambridge and later in Dublin Universities he kept the same intellectual habits of hard strenuous work and distinguished himself in science and law. He was a favourite student of Sir J. J. Thomason whose memory he cherished throughout his life with affection and gratitude.

In 1911 he returned from Europe and applied himself wholeheartedly to the study of Indian law. From 1911 to 1920, before he was elevated to the bench he did not occupy himself with any work of public welfare. His whole time and energies were devoted to the pursuit of law which he honestly believed to be a jealous mistress. From the time he was elevated to the big office of a puisne judge of the High Court, he had some leisure for studies other than law.

He had varied interest and versatile intellect. On one side he was deeply immersed in the study of law, on the other side he was pursuing the study of higher mathematics and physics. This was not all. He was keenly interested in Urdu poetry also. During the years of his legal practice he had to visit a number of towns in the United Provinces and elsewhere. Whenever he went he made a search for old Urdu manuscripts which he collected for his own private library. A few years ago he made a gift of these valuable collections numbering over a thousand volumes or so to the Aligarh Muslim University. He also edited the works of Zauq and Mir on modern lines and had them published at his own cost.

* * * *

He had a good working knowledge of Arabic and studied Muslim theology and law from the original sources. His deep scientific knowledge did not shake his faith in the ultimate reality and the survival after death. He was in full sympathy with the researches and findings of such scientists as James Jeans, Eddington and Oliver Lodge in regard to the non-material sources of the outer universe. He had a good knowledge of both ancient and modern philosophical thought. He had an open and inquiring mind and did not believe in the dogma of finality.

Once he delivered a lecture on the structure of atom and traced its history from the early Greek thinkers upto the present day. He did not know anything of the contribution of ancient India on this subject and therefore did not take it into account. When a friend pointed out to him that Dr. Umesh Misra of Allahabad University had written a book on the Indian conception of matter, he at once sent for it and studied it in order to include the Indian view of this theory in his dissertation.

* * * *

He came from a middle class Muslim family with silver spoon in his mouth. Unlike other gentlemen of his position he believed in the democratic ideal and lived it. One could see in his daily life how kind and considerate he always was to the lowest servant and treated every body with the utmost courtesy and kindness. As a Chief Judge, on Saturdays and Sundays—days fixed for his interviews—he received even an ordinary clerk of his office, with cordiality and offered him Pan and cigarettes. He inherited this spiritual gift of loving kindness for all from his grand parents who were spiritual divines of Jaunpur.

Notwithstanding his deep erudition, exalted official position, varied and vast learning he was endowed with humility. There was not a tinge of pride in his character. He recognised goodness and greatness in all, and appreciated any work that was honestly done.

A true embodiment of western and eastern culture, a versatile genius of splended achievements, a noble soul with a great mind and a big heart, Sir Shah Sulaiman's real greatness cannot be adequately expressed in words.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, April 19.

Mr. L. S. Amery speaking at Birmingham paid a tribute to the fighting qualities of Indian soldiers in the African campaign and said "Our hearts swell at the feats they have achieved. It was they who broke through the Italian armies at Sidi Barrani and fought up the precipitous slopes of Keren."—Reuter.

* * * *

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued an extremely well argued statement about Mr. Jinnah and Pakistan.

And, as the Junior Colleague says, it will, therefore, provoke an extremely—er—out-bursting response from the Qaid-e-Azam.

We, however, are not so sure. It may or may not. Meanwhile, of course, the Junior Colleague is waiting in excited expectation for fireworks.

* * * *

Rajen Babu's main point is that Pakistan does not touch the minorities question at all.

It does "touch" as a matter of fact. It borrows the problem for its own use.

* * * *

As to Rajen Babu's complaint that Mr. Jinnah wants to hustle india into accepting Pakistan without discussing details, we do not agree with him.

These are days when human activity is guided by the principle of "blitz" and Dr. Rajendra Prasad can hardly expect Mr. Jinnah to remain old-fashioned.

* * * *

A Labour M. P., presiding at a recent Civil Liberties Conference in London, believed that the British Government and the British people were prepared for "a forward movement" in the Colonial Empire.

Patrolling or something more elaborate?

* * * *

The *Pravda* gives an assurance that the agreement with Japan is not directed against Germany.

This agitated protestation evokes our sympathetic endorsement.

* * * *

But how is it that an agreement with a prominent partner in the Tripartner Pact could possibly come to be interpreted as directed against another partner?

It sure is a strange epoch.

* * * *

M. Maisky the Soviet Ambassador saw Mr. Eden the other day but the nature of the interview "has not been revealed."

"Nothing doing" need not be revealed. It's so superfluous.

* * * *

It is now reported that earlier rumours about the possibility of M. Laval's return to power are dying out.

The Admirable Darlan has evidently proved more a match for the wily Laval in the arena of Collaboration.

* * * *

Clashes between Thai and French-Indo-China troops are reported to have started again.

Our problem is: Where does the Admirable Darlan come in, Tokio-Berlin or Saigon?

* * * *

WHAT WAR COSTS TO ITALY.

Headline.

Upto date:

(1) Italian Navy to the Mare Nostrum.

(2) East Africa to the British and

(3) Italy to Germany.

* * * *

Said the dresser to the actress: "There's a gentleman at the door who insists on coming in."

"Did you ask for his card?" inquired the star.

"Yes, but he only laughed and tried to kiss me."

"Oh, let him in", said the actress. "That's my husband!"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Only a woman's temper can equal the warmth of her love.

A well-known artist says the best way to mix colours is with brains.

When arrested for vagrancy a beggar naturally has a pinched look.

It sometimes happens that a man's house is his mother-in-law's castle.

If you have an aim in life you can't afford to waste any time in hating people.

Be good and you will be happy—as happy as you can be under the circumstances.

Governor's Busy Day In Ahmedabad

FRESH TROOPS & ARMED POLICE ARRIVE

Threat Of Firm Action In Case Of Further Outbreak

BOMBAY, April 20.

H. E. The Governor, Sir Roger Lumley, returned by air this evening from Ahmedabad where he had flown earlier during the day in order to study the situation there on the spot. His Excellency's plane landed at the Juhu aerodrome shortly after 6 p.m.

BUSY DAY FOR SIR ROGER

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley who arrived here this morning accompanied by Mr. J. B. Irwin, his Secretary, had a busy time in Ahmedabad. His Excellency visited the police chowky at Khas Bazar, the temporary headquarters of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police and also Col. Cunningham, the local Military Commander.

The Governor later toured the most riot-affected and damaged areas in Manek Chowk and Jamalpur and the places where many houses were destroyed. His Excellency walked along the route and personally inspected the damage done. From the riot-stricken localities His Excellency proceeded to the civil hospital where he was received by the Civil Surgeon Col. Harty. He went round the various wards and saw people injured in the riots being treated. His Excellency also visited the local mortuary. The Governor conveyed through Col. Harty to the students and nursing staff his admiration of the devoted work they have been doing since the riots broke out. G

NEED FOR MORE FORCES

His Excellency then returned to the Circuit House where he granted interviews to the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, Mr. M. C. Shah, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Mr. Jayantilal Amritlal, the ex-President of the Millowners' Association, Mr. Sankarlal Balabhai, the President of the Cotton Brokers' Association and Mr. Faiz Mohamed, M.L.A. They all expressed to His Excellency their anxiety about the situation in the city and asked for the posting of additional troops and more military protection.

His Excellency informed them that a further battalion of troops had arrived in the city this morning and also contingents of armed police.

His Excellency further assured them that the police and military would take the firmest action in the event of any further outbreak of disturbances.

The Governor expressed sympathy with those injured and had suffered bereavement on account of the riots.

Prior to his departure, the Governor sent messages to the police, troops, the excise police who have been brought in to reinforce the police and the Civic Guards expressing appreciation for the excellent work done and being done by them. His Excellency also conveyed through the President of the Municipality his appreciation of the excellent work of the City Fire Brigade who have been carrying on their duties under most difficult circumstances.

His Excellency conferred with the District Magistrate, Mr. Drewe.

Earlier he held a conference with the District Superintendent of Police and the military authorities to concert measures for further 'bundobusts' in the affected areas.

Governor's Message

Prior to his departure, approached by the "Associated Press", His Excellency gave the following message: "I am completely satisfied with the arrangements made by the local officers and I consider it to be the duty of every citizen in Ahmedabad who wishes to see that conditions return to normal as soon as possible to give their full support to the local officers."

SITUATION WELL IN HAND

Few incidents were reported in the afternoon except for isolated cases of assault. The situation is well in hand and strong forces are patrolling the city.

HEAVY TOLL OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

Over 55 persons were killed in the communal riots upto twelve noon to-day.

A mosque is reported to have been damaged by rioters.

ALL MILLS CLOSED

There was further deterioration in the communal riots which spread to outlying areas. The latest casualties are 55 killed and about 300 injured. Several cases of incendiarism have occurred. A further contingent of Indian troops together with armed police has arrived and taken up strategic positions.

The Governor, Sir Roger Lumley, has arrived by air to study the situation on the spot. The authorities are very vigilant.

All mills are closed and the labour area is quiet.

Governor's Arrival

H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Irwin, Private Secretary arrived in Ahmedabad by air today. He was received by Mr. C. H. Bristow, Adviser to His Excellency, who arrived here by train from Bombay.

His Excellency drove to the Circuit House from where he will tour the affected areas.

SITUATION WORSENS

The communal tension in Ahmedabad showed signs of further deterioration to-day when the riots spread to Majalpur, Raipur and other outlying areas round the city. Panic prevails and people have shut themselves indoors. Few shops are open and business is at a standstill. Sanitationin riot-affected areas is progressively worsening. The deadbody of a mendicant was seen lying in the open beyond Ellis bridge for over 48 hours to be removed.

PRICES GO UP

Milk, vegetables and other foodstuffs have gone up in price.

Few taxis dare to ply at a very prohibitive tariff, ranging from five rupees to fifteen rupees per mile.

More police reinforcements from the districts and a detachment of troops arrived to-day. Many motor vehicles have been commandeered for patrolling purposes.

ARSON & ASSAULT

The atmosphere is tense and people are frightened to move about. Several cases of arson and assault are reported. Though the situation in Jamalpur is obscure, it is reported that there has been considerable damage to property and many persons were injured. Only few cars with permits are allowed to move in the locality.

EVACUATION IN PROGRESS

Large number of Hindus in that area are stated to have evacuated and many Muslims in the predominantly Hindu localities are also evacuating. Travellers and visitors to the city have found refuge in the railway station.

Civic guards, armed police and troops are constantly patrolling the affected areas.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, Adviser to H. E. the Governor, went round the affected areas this morning. The authorities are taking energetic measures to check the situation and arrangements are being made to improve the sanitary conditions.

All the textile mills in the city are closed.

The police this morning foiled an attempt to desecrate a temple by some miscreants.—A. P

CURFEW PROCLAIMED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

A curfew order has been promulgated banning the loitering of any person on roads between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

The police will open fire on those found defying this order and the order under Section 144, Cr. P. C. banning the assemblage of more than four persons throughout day promulgated already.

A proclamation to this effect was broadcast by loud speakers throughout the town this noon.—United Press.

Situation In Dacca

DACCA April 19.

While passing in a car along Johnson road yesterday evening one person was injured as a result of brickbat throwing. One tea stall near Sutrapur Thana was burnt yesterday.

The Dacca Board of Intermediate Secondary Education has decided that all educational institutions under the Board should remain closed upto June 15 and the Intermediate Science Practical Examination be posponed till June 9.—A. P.

Beyond Japan's Fondest Expectations

Matsuoka On Conclusion Of Tokio-Moscow Neutrality Pact

MANCHOULI (Manchuria), April 20.

The conclusion of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact was "beyond Japan's fondest expectations", the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, declared on arrival here from Moscow.

The agreement, he said, was completed in ten minutes. The negotiations took place in a small room without any formality.

Mr. Matsuoka added that the opportunity for discussing the treaty came unexpectedly on his return to Moscow when he thanked Stalin and Molotov for his "unexpectedly warm welcome" in Moscow when on his way to Berlin and Rome.—

Not One-Sided Benefit

Mr. Matsuoka dismissed as childish foreign comment suggesting that only Russia would gain by the agreement. "It is obvious", he said, "that an International Treaty as important as this cannot be concluded unless both parties to it are to benefit.

It is true that the Treaty benefits the Soviets, but it also profits Japan and Manchukuo. I would not have concluded the Treaty or made a joint declaration which would be detrimental to our country or Manchukuo, nor would I have felt bound to enter into such commitments."

Referring to his visits to Berlin and Rome Mr. Matsuoka said that his heart to heart talks with the German and Italian leaders more than repaid his trip to Europe. The visits had been a complete success and had "blown new life into the Tripartite Pact".—Reuter.

Churchill Inspects Czechoslovak Troops

LONDON, April 19.

"Mr. Churchill paid his first visit to Czechoslovak troops in Britain to-day. He was accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, President Benes and other Czechoslovak leaders, Mr. Harriman, President Roosevelt's personal representative, Major-General Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Corps. Mr. Churchill inspected the troops and took the salute at a march past.—Reuter.

Br. Women's Regiment For War Work

LONDON, April 19.

Britain's new "regiment of women"—three hundred thousand strong—registered for war work at the Labour exchanges through out the country to-day.

It was the first registration of women to take place. They were the "twenties." The second group girls of 21 will register on May 5. —Reuer.

Earthquake In China

BOMBAY, April 20.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2,010 miles away with its epicentre at latitude 40 degrees north and longitude 97.5 degrees east near Suchow in Kanfu in China was recorded by the Seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 13 hours 30 minutes Indian Standard Time on Saturday.—A.P.

Hitler's 52nd Birthday

BERLIN, April 20.

Hitler is spending his 52nd birthday at his headquarters near one of the scenes of operations in the Balkan Campaign, according to the official news agency. Last night the fuehrer gave a reception to his staff in a special train which forms his headquarters.—Reuter.

POONA.—A cold-blooded murder was committed last night at Ganeshpet when one Ramsingh Yakusingh Kashatri, a Gurkha aged fiftyfive was fatally attacked with a knife by some unknown persons.

1,000 ARRESTS FOR DACCA RIOTS

DACCA, April 20.

Except for two minor cases of Arson, no incident of a serious nature was reported yesterday and till about midday to-day. Shops, however, continue to remain closed

The police combed a large part of Dayaganj yesterday evening and made 28 arrests in connection with the stabbing incidents on April 18. Total arrests now exceed over 1,000 people.—A. P.

VICTORIA DRIVERS ON STRIKE

Protest Against Excessive Rent: Seventeen Arrested

Nearly 300 Hack Victoria drivers of Bombay have gone on strike since Sunday morning by refusing to ply their vehicles, as a protest against the owners of the carriages charging an exorbitant rent.

The strike was organised by the Lal Bavta Victoria Drivers' and Employees' Union.

An attempt was made to bring about a large scale strike by inducing the employees in stables to join it. Picketing was carried out at the entrances of the Hack Victoria stables.

The police arrested seventeen strikers on charges of assault and causing obstruction to the public.

The Victoria drivers regard the rent of rupees six to seven and eight annas per day, charged by the owners for the use of their carriages as excessive in view of the keen competition from tramways, buses and taxis. They alleged that their wages are not paid regularly and the condition of those working in stables is very unsatisfactory.

It is learnt that a request was made to the Association of the Victoria Owners of Bombay to reduce the rent to the maximum of rupees three and annas eight per day and redress other grievances. It is stated that the Association has made no response to the request.

Several Victoria drivers are reported to have been victimised for joining the Union.

The Association asserts that there is no discontent among the drivers who are able to earn on an average from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month.

BAN ON SARKAR LIFTED

Bengal Congress Committee's Decision

CALCUTTA, April 20

The decision to dissolve itself as well as the executive bodies of the Subordinate Committees in the different Congress districts in the province was taken at a meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C., held at the Congress Office this evening.

Mrs. Labanya Prova Dutta, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, has been vested with all the powers of the Executive Council, and has also been authorised to nominate one or more persons to function as the Executive Council for each of the Subordinates Committees.

The Council also reviewed the communal situation in the province and adopted a resolution calling upon the Congress workers to try their utmost to prevent the spread of communal disturbances and to help the sufferers. Before dissolving itself at a meeting this evening, the Executive Council of the B.P.C.C. adopted a resolution withdrawing the ban on Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Ex-Finance Minister, prohibiting him from becoming a member of the Congress for 20 years.

The ban was imposed by the Provincial Committee in 1937, following the general election to the Provincial Legislature, for alleged anti-Congress activities.—A. P.

HARTAL IN PUNJAB FROM MAY 1

AMRITSAR, April 20.

The Punjab Traders' Conference after eight hours' discussions in the open session resolved tonight to suspend all business from 1st May to register their protest against the enactment of the General Sales Tax Act and demanding its repeal. The Conference decided to ask traders throughout the Punjab to observe demonstrative hartal on April 24.—A. P.

FALSE ECONOMY TO AXE EDUCATION

NEW DELHI, April 19.

"Though the present war, in which civilisation itself is at stake, demands all our energies and all the money which we can afford, yet there is one service which it would be falsest of false economy to cut down, even at a time like the present—I mean the service of education," declared Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, addressing the annual meeting of the University Court this evening. "The War", he proceeded, is being waged for the future of civilisation; but what will civilisation in the future be worth without education is indeed our only hope; and to starve universities, which are designed to educate the leaders of the future is to shut and bar the door to all progress I hope very much therefore that anyone who is willing to help the University of Delhi in its new developments will not be deterred from doing so, because unhappily the war not yet at an end."—A P.

Pt. Ramakant Ill

Pandit Ramakant Malaviya, who was reported to be ill, is still very weak and bed ridden.—A. P.

Hurdles For Satyagrahis

They Must Produce Details Of Work Done In Villages Week By Week

NAGPUR, April 20.

Permission to offer Satyagraha will not hereafter be granted to newcomers who are able to spin just ordinarily and have worn khaddar recently. They will have to go to the villages first, and do constructive work and those who work constantly for some fixed period and produce details of work done in the villages week by week will be allowed to offer Satyagraha.

These instructions are understood to have been given by Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Bajrang Thekedar, President of the Nagpur P. C. C. who interviewed him at Sevagram. Mahatma Gandhi, accordingly, has not approved of the list of 70 persons submitted by Mr. Bajrang Thekedar.

If the Government are following a policy of not arresting Satyagrahis Mahatma Gandhi said that they were affording a golden opportunity to the Satyagrahis to convey to every village the message of the Satyagraha movement and do solid, constructive work. One who had completely devoted himself to constructive work would be doing more valuable work than a Satyagrahi merely courting imprisonment.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai who addressed a meeting of Congress workers here, yesterday is understood to have advised those who had filled up Satyagraha forms to go to the villages and lead "a jail life" there. He also said that this new experiment would be tried in this province which is recognised by the people as "Bapu's Province."—A. P.

Bajaj's Son Arrested For Third Time

WARDHAGANJ, April 20.

Ramkrishna, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj's son, who offered Satyagraha for the third time, was arrested to-day. The trial will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

Mahadeo Desai Sees Bajaj In Jail

NAGPUR, April 19.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai and Acharaya Dharmadhikari arrived here to-day from Wardha and interviewed Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj in the Central Jail.

Mr. Desai also addressed a meeting of local Congress workers.—A. P.

GRIEVANCES OF POLITICALS

Delhi P. C. C. Deputation Sees Asaf Ali In Jail

LAHORE, April 20.

A deputation of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee has interviewed Mr. Asaf Ali and other political prisoners from Delhi in the special jail, Gujrat. It has also visited Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Ferozepore, Lyallpur and Lahore jails and interviewed the political prisoners of the Delhi province in these jails.

The deputation will see the Hon'ble Sir Manoharlal, Minister in charge of Jails, to-morrow and place before him the grievances of the political prisoners.

Interviewed by the United Press, the deputation said that the authorities of the Gujarat Special jail were giving every possible comfort to the political prisoners according to the jail rules.—United Press.

Allahabad Convictions

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

Mr. Ajit Kumar Basu has been arrested for detention under the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Basu's residence was also searched. Sixteen more Congress Satyagrahis have been convicted under the Defence of India Rules from the Allahabad District.—A. P.

Arrest At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, April 20.

Mr. Ram Krishan Verma, of the Cawnpore Satyagraha Committee was arrested this evening under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Arrest At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, April 20.

Mr. Cheda Lal, Manager of the "National Art Press", was arrested under the Defence of India Rules. The press was searched by the police who are reported to have seized some papers.—A. P.

MADRAS ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

MADRAS, April 20.

The following further Satyagraha convictions have been reported from the districts:—

Mr. O. V. Alagesan, vice-President of the District Board, Chengleput, was sentenced to ten months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 250|-. The fine was paid. He was placed in "A" class.

Mr. M. P. Govinda Menon, Vakil, Perintalamanna, was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 300 in default further two months' R. I. He was placed in "A" class.

Mr. S. Muthu Mudaliar, member, south Arcot District Board and Mr. T. M. Paramanandan Pillai of Cuddalore were sentenced to three months' R. I. each.

Messrs. S. V. Veeraswami Pillai and Padmanabhan of Namakal were sentenced to eighteen months' R. I.

Messrs. Subramaniam, till recently supervisors of the Co-operative Societies, M. Venkataswami Naidu and Y. Sreenivasulu, all from Chittoor, were sentenced to four months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 25 in default further one month R. I. each.—A. P.

Prov. Congress Secretary Arrested

MADRAS, April 20.

Mr. B. S. Sankaran, Secretary, Tamilnadu Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested at Madura this morning according to information received at the office of the Tamilnadu Provincial Congress Committee, Madras.

Mr. K. Subramaniam Chairman of the Coimbatore Municipality, has been nominated as the Secretary in the place of Mr. Sankaran.—A. P.

Arrests At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Ram Chandra Pallwal has been sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment by the subdivisional officer of Jamshedpur (Bihar) for offering Satyagraha in the town on April 17.

Surendra Kumar Basu and Nirapada Mandal were arrested at Jaynagar (twenty-four Parganas, Bengal) on April 16, but were subsequently released.

More than a dozen persons offered Satyagraha at Kolhan, Chakradharpur and Chaibassa in Manbhun District (Bihar) yesterday, but none of them was arrested.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Dwijendra Chandra Bose, a nephew of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and secretary of the All-India Youths League, who was taken to the police headquarters for examination, was subsequently taken in custody in connection with a speech delivered by him recently in Calcutta.—A. P.

Nazi Wolf Of The Atlantic Captured

Alexander Tells Story Of How Royal Navy Keeps Britain's Life Line Open

LONDON, April 20.

Germany has now lost two of her three best U-Boat Aces. This news was given by Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking of the successes in the "ups and downs" of the battle of the Atlantic, at Tottenham to-day. Schepke, the Ace Captain of the U. 100, said Mr. Alexander, was dead. His submarine had gone to join the U. 99, captained by another Ace, Otto Kretchner, who is now a prisoner.

"WOLF OF THE ATLANTIC."

Both the Captains had been decorated by Hitler with the oak leaves, the highest decoration which Germany bestowed on her under-water pirates. Only three U-Boat Captains held this decoration. Both Schepke and Kretchner had addressed meetings for recruits for the U-Boat service and Mr. Alexander added:

"I don't think this sort of news, will encourage them much." Kretchner was known and idolised in Germany as "wolf of the Atlantic." He had the highest record of destruction of any U-Boat Captain.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

Mr. Alexander stated that nearly two and half million tons of enemy ships have been captured, destroyed or forced to scuttle. The burden of the Atlantic Battle was both grievous and heavy, but never for a moment, day and night, was there any slackening in the prosecution of the fight. "This battle has its ups and downs, but I assure you neither the U-Boats nor German long-range aircraft have it all their own way," he said.

LIFE LINE KEPT OPEN

"We continue to take toll of both and as the strength of the co-operation of the Navy with the Coastal Command increases and the number of escorting destroyers and corvettes increases, that toll of the enemy will increase until the battle of the Atlantic is won".

The first Lord said: "We have got to continue fighting, labouring and struggling to get back to something like the escort position we had had during the last war when we worked, not only as a single fleet, but had five powerful Allied fleets and five times the present number of destroyers. The amazing thing is that the navy has kept the life line open" Alexander said.

THOSE AMERICAN CUTTERS

He continued: "We published the other day that we had many hundreds of U-Boat prisoners, but many more of the U-Boat personnel lie at the bottom of the ocean. I can assure you that reports to the Admiralty of our anti-submarine captains are nearly always on the conservative side."

Speaking of the ten coastguard cutters which America had sent to Britain, the first Lord said: "Believe me, they are some ships. Most of them are a little bit bigger than destroyers. They were built to stop ships of bootleggers and I think they will be even more usefully employed protecting our convoys and hunting German pirates".

NAVY'S WORK

"I see that to-day the Navy is criticised for not having prevented Italian and German reinforcements reaching Libya. But remember, that a decision having been taken to support Greece—which surely in honour we were bound to do—we had to perform the great task of transporting very large numbers of troops and equipments, which was successfully accomplished, thanks to the Royal Navy. We had at the same time to maintain supplies to the garrisons in Libya. In spite of all that has been said about enemy reinforcements, we have destroyed many Italian transports. I do not think government has any need to apologise for the decision to go to the aid of Greece or the navy to apologise for its work".

THEY DON'T LIKE IT

R.A.F. bomber pilots, he said, were striking back and striking hard and it was evident from complaints over the German wireless, after the raids on Berlin, Kiel and Bremen, that the Germans did not like it. Mr. Alexander concluded: "We must go on with that until we win."—Reuter.

Post-War Planning

Sir Jwala Prasad's Suggestions

CAWNPORE, April 20.

"Government should do away with red tapism and set up immediately a machinery to determine the conditions on which industries may expect to get post-war protection", observed Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava in the course of his presidential address at the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the U. P. Chamber of Commerce.

Urging the need for intensive industrialisation to raise the standard of living among Indian masses, Sir Jwala said that the economic uplift of the country was more important than the attainment of political freedom. Continuing he said that the Congress under the guidance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had "rightly applied itself to the task of industrial planning and it was a matter of regret that politics again intervened and this most important work of the Congress was left unfinished." Referring to the increase in excess profits tax and income tax, Sir Jwala Prasad offered two suggestions in this connection and said; "Is it not possible for the Finance Member to offer a post-war refund of at least a portion of the excess profits tax as had been done in England? Again, in view of the high cost at which machinery as to be purchased at the present time, is it not fair and proper that on such a plant, a higher rate of depreciation should be permitted or alternatively such concerns be allowed a return higher than eight per cent before they are assessed to excess profits tax?" He requested the Finance Member to call a committee of businessmen and others to decide on something which would ease the situation.

SACRIFICIAL SPINNING

The weekly non-stop twelve-hour sacrificial spinning was conducted by the Charkha section of the South Indian Association at the Association premises at Matunga on Sunday. About 12,000 yards of yarn was produced. The same will be presented to the A. I. S. A. as usual.

BHOPAL.—A provisional rotary club has been formed in Bhopal with Sir Joseph Bhore as President, Rai Bahadur Raja Avadh Narain Bisarya, Vice-President, and Mr. H. Hinchcliffe and Dr. Vali Mooraj, Joint Secretaries.

Huge Crowds At Ladwadi Exhibition

Exhibits Show Wealth & Variety Of Village Products Which Combine Comfort With Economy

A record crowd of 7,000 persons visited the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Ladwadi and Ram Baug on Sunday, which was the last day of the Exhibition. The volunteers had a hard task to maintain order, and the workers were sore tried in satisfying the curiosity of this endless stream of visitors.

Altogether 55,000 people, including nearly 9,000 children have visited the exhibition during the 15 days when it has been kept open. As the exhibition was open for a 110 hours, the average attendance comes to 500 persons per hour. Yet the organisers were not satisfied! But for the lighting restrictions, they would have organised the exhibition in an open ground and attracted more people.

During these 15 days, Khadi of the net value of Rs. 22,000 has been sold from the Exhibition court at Ladwadi, and the net sale of village industries products was about Rs. 5,000. These figures do not include sales of other articles made by stall keepers.

As many as 2,500 copies of the exhibition guide were sold during these days, for which the credit goes chiefly to students.

Sunday being the last day of the exhibition, prizes were distributed to the winners of the various competitions held during the last 15 days. 22 prizes consisting of Khadi hundis of the total value of Rs. 186 were given away to winners in the Rangoli, Spinning, Hindustani elocution and Fancy dress competitions by Mr. Dhirajlal Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

BIG ENTRY FOR SPINNING COMPETITION

The spinning competition attracted as many as 92 entrants, including 19 women and eight children.

The proportion of women visitors to the exhibition was noticeably higher than that of men.

The last formal function before the closing down of the exhibition was the ceremony of distribution of prizes to the winners in the various competitions.

Prior to the actual prize distribution, Mr. G. G. Mehta, Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, submitted a report of the exhibition. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had set up a Khadi Board on January 8. The first concern of the Board was to spinning classes all over the city. Its next was to arrange an exhibition in connection with the National Week celebrations. The exhibition had been declared open by Mr. Mahadev Desai on April 5. The noteworthy feature of the exhibition had been the demonstration of various industrial processes. These were both a novelty, and imparted great educative value.

Mr. Mehta thanked Seth Bhaidas Maganlal, President of the Ladwadi Trust for putting the Wadi at their disposal and Seth Hargovandas for a similar service in connection with Ram Baug. He also thanked numerous others who in one way or another helped to make the exhibition a success. He suggested the setting up of a central marketing organisation for village products.

MESSAGE OF KHADI

After giving the prizes, Mr. Dhirajlal Desai made a short speech in the course of which he said that the members of the Khadi Board deserved to be congratulated on the good work they had done. The Board had been established to carry the message of Khadi and village industries to every home in Bombay. This exhibition had enabled the people of Bombay to see what kind of articles could be made by village craftmen. It was now their task to see that these articles reached every home.

The promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity and the removal of untouchability were just as important as the encouragement of Khadi and Village industries. It was necessary to show to the world that India was one country, and Indians were one united people.

The programme of Khadi and Village industries had been devised by Mahatma Gandhi, with a view to alleviate the distress of the poor starving peasants of India. By purchasing what the villagers produced, they would provide badly needed food to the starving villagers.

WAR ON POVERTY

There were only two objects before the workers. One was to strive towards the achieving of complete independence and the other was to remove the poverty of the villagers. The first could be achieved by promoting Hindu-Muslim unity and the removal of untouchability. The second could best be fulfilled by carrying on with the Khadi and Village industries programme.

He did not think it necessary to thank the workers who had done so much towards fulfilling the programme. The consciousness that they had the blessings of Gandhiji with them must be more than what they desired and they should all try more and more to deserve those blessings.

Mr. V. L. Mehta proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dhirajlal Desai.

Later in the evening Miss Nalini Desai gave a musical recital.

POSSIBILITIES OF VILLAGE CRAFT.

Summarising the impressions of the organisers, Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani, President of the Khadi Board, told a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" that the idea of the organisers of the Exhibition was to get up something which would be of great educative value. They wanted to lay particular stress on the village industries and the demonstration of the processes of production of various articles had been a revelation to the public of Bombay. It had thrown a flood of new light on the possibilities of village crafts.

From the poor potter plying his wheel and turning out pots of clay to the most elaborate demonstrations of industrial processes—each unit had attracted crowds of people who stood, watched and listened with keen interest. The work of the potter was nothing new to the villager but to the people of Bombay, many of whom might never have seen a village, the skill and rapidity with which the potter turned out his wares, was a matter of great curiosity.

Mr. Jerajani stated that the demonstration of leather works and paper making had led several public insitutions in Bombay to make inquiries with a view to introduce these crafts. He hoped that some of these institutions would send their representatives to learn the art of paper making. On account of the conditions imposed by the war, some industrialists and businessmen were also becoming interested in the possibilities of paper production, but it was not easy to find the necessary experts to establish and run paper factories.

TOY-CRAFT.

The demonstrations of coir making, button-making and the making of toys out of coir showed the public something absolutely new and made a deep impression on their minds. It showed them how wealth which is at present being wasted could be most effectively utilised.

A demonstration of sugar making and another of bee-keeping were, appropriately enough, placed opposite each other. Looking at the busy bees unconcernedly doing their work, the people were disabused of the notion that bees were wild, stinging creatures who could not possibly be domesticated. The bees stung nobody, as long as they were not disturbed. The sale of honey had also been encouraging, and the people were beginning to appreciate the numerous uses to which honey could be put.

Most people also seem to have had a notion that sugar industry could only be run with heavy capital and in big factories. For the first time, many people learnt that the industry could be run in every village and that every home could make its own sugar.

With a movement for reform in our diet going on, people were naturally drawn to the demonstrations of grinding flour and pounding rice. Many women, particularly the older ones who still remembered the old methods followed in their villages, were keenly interested and tried their hand at the grindstone to see how easily it could be worked.

Not even those who prided themselves on keeping up to the latest fashions could help being interested in the beautiful articles that were being made by village artisans out of Sisal fibre. And the soap making section showed clearly that even without the use of foreign chemicals, soaps could be made which challenged comparison with factory products.

COMFORT WITH ECONOMY.

The Exhibit court had on display a variety of articles showing how domestic comfort could be combined with economy. There was a model house with no more furnishings than a stove, some earthen vessels, a few cushions and a charkha. That anything so simple was possible was news to many. The wide variety of articles on display and the explanations given by those in charge made the people understand how by using village products they could easily do their bit for advancing the constructive programme of the Congress.

An important exhibit in the Khadi section was an easy process of warping which has been invented by the research department of the All-India Spinners Association. It has been a habit with weavers in Bombay to buy ready warped yarn. Because of this, they had always found it difficult to use hand-made yarn. The method of warping yarn while sizing it may easily put an end to this habit. Many weavers of Bhiwandi used only mill yarn, although some families have begun to use hand spun yarn. Some weavers came all the way from Bhiwandi to find out how this problem could be solved and learnt the process of warping yarn while sizing it.

Another object of great interest to visitors was the demonstration of Surat Jari georgette and border weaving. During the last 16 days, the weaver had completed four sadis and two of these Ladwadi produced sadis had already been sold out!

Mr. Jerajani also pointed out that the drawing room section had shown how Khadi could be used for furnishing courtains, sofas and other luxury articles, and how these furnishings could be made beautiful with the use of khadi.

Mr. Jerajani said that he had expected that some 80,000 people would visit the exhibition. The actual number had fallen short of his expectation. This would also mean a little loss; but the loss was indeed very small in proportion to the educative value of the exhibition.

In conclusion, Mr. Jerajani paid a hondsome compliment to the Bombay Press which had given the organisers of the exhibition great support.

Party To Workers And Volunteers

A Social gathering of all the workers, volunteers and demonstrators of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition and Members of the Khadi and Village Industries Board and its Sub-Committees will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Lad Wadi Terrace. Due to shortness of time separate invitations are not sent but all are hereby cordially invited to attend the function.

To-day (Monday) at 2-45 p.m. the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. will take the workers and volunteers at the Exhibition to a pleasure cruise from Apollo Bunder.

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 6)

our fighter tactics at this stage can be gauged by a comparison between our losses in pilots and those of the enemy. The ratio was about seven to one and might have been even more striking if so much of the fighting had not taken place over the sea.

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Between the end of the first stage and the active beginning of the second there was, as has been said, an interval of five days which were spent by the Germans in widespread reconnaissance by single aircraft, some of which indulged in spasmodic bombing of aerodromes. These operations cost them 39 aircraft shot down. Our losses were ten aircraft, but six pilots were saved.

During this lull Goering evidently decided a change of objectives was necessary. Perhaps he thought he had achieved the necessary results and that Portland and Portsmouth, together with our coastal aerodromes, were virtually out of action. Perhaps he was under the impression that inland aerodromes, factories and other industrial targets would not be stoutly defended. It is more probable, however, that he merely gave the order for the second part of the plan to be put into operation and disregarded the failure of the first part either deliberately or because he had no alternative. In this next stage diversionary attacks against different parts of the country became less frequent. The main attack was now delivered on a wider front. The enemy tactics were also changed. The number of escorting fighters was increased and the size of the bomber formations reduced. The covering fighter screen flew at very great heights. Enemy bomber formations were also protected by a box of fighters, some of which flew slightly above to the flank or in the rear, others slightly above and ahead, and yet others weaving in and out between sub-formations of bombers. This type of formation succeeded on several occasions in breaking through the forward screens of our fighter forces by sheer weight of numbers and even attaining their objectives after numerous casualties had been inflicted. On other occasions a smallish formation of enemy long-range bombers deliberately left their fighter escort as soon as it had joined battle and proceeded towards South or South-West London unaccompanied. They suffered heavy casualties when engaged by our rear rank of fighters.

Having thus altered his tactical formations the enemy proceeded to deliver some 35 major attacks between August 24 and September 5. His object, as has been said, was to put out of action inland fighter aerodromes and aircraft factories. He did not, however, disdain purely residential districts in Kent, the Thames Estuary and Essex. These could, in no case, be described as of military importance.

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From August 24-29 he still showed an interest in Portland, Dover and Manston, all of which were heavily attacked. He added other targets as well. Several areas in Essex came in for attention. There was fierce fighting over North Foreland, Gravesend and Deal. At 6-45 p.m. on the 24th 110 German bombers and fighters met a number of our squadrons in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, but turned and fled before they could be engaged.

Next day he returned to Portsmouth and Southampton, where once again he achieved no success, the main attack, delivered at 4 p.m. going astray. A large number of bombs fell in the sea. Heavy assaults were also made in the Dover-Folkstone area and above the Thames Estuary and Kent. These continued, with a lull of one day, until August 30.

On that day and the next the assault was switched to inland fighter aerodromes. Eight hundred aircraft were used in a most determined effort to destroy or temporarily put out of use aerodromes at Kenley, Northweald, Hornchurch, Debden, Lympne, Delting, Duxford, Northolt and Bigginhill.

The opening of September showed little, if any, falling off in the assaults of the enemy. There were three heavy attacks on September 1, five on the 2nd, one on the 3rd, two on the 4th and 5th. One of the attacks on the 2nd got to within ten miles of London, but most of them were once again directed against fighter aerodromes. This was the last of the 35 main attacks delivered in this phase. They cost the Germans 562 aircraft known to have been destroyed. Our own losses were 219 aircraft, but 132 of their pilots were saved.

During these 12 days our own tactical dispositions were altered so as to meet the changed form of attack. The effect of this was to cause the enemy to be met in greater strength and farther away from their inland objectives, while such of his aircraft as were successful in eluding this forward defence were dealt with by squadrons farther in the rear.

The heavy task of the defence can be realised by the fact that, in these first two phases of this great battle from August 8 to September 5 inclusive, no fewer than 4,523 fighter patrols of varying strength in aircraft were flown in daylight, an average of 156 daily.

(To Be Continued)

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

In the old days when Kings used to play chess, they had living persons to act as the pieces. Something of that old medieval custom was repeated yesterday at Juhu, when our Foreign Gentleman was playing a game of chess with the Chairman of a local company. During the few minutes that I watched the game, the Foreign gent had a slight "catastrof" and lost two "peons". (Authenticity guaranteed).

* * * *

To equal that we have the Gentleman from Dash-Dash Road who thought Argentine was the Latin for silver.

* * * *

Now that festival cricket is in vogue, may I suggest a one-day, non-communal Ladies and Gentlemen's cricket match in aid of a neutral cause. The teams should be as follows:

Ladies:
1. The Countess of Cadogan (Capt.)
2. Mrs. (Dhun) Sethna (wicket-keeper).
3. Lady Duggan
4. Lady Mody
5. The Duchess of Roxburgh
6. Mrs. Pootli Patel
7. Mrs. Sotoriadi
8. Mrs. Pandita Kshama Row
9. Attia Begum
10. Lady Blackwell
11. Mrs. Francis Low

(The ladies will forgive me for not having arranged them according to their correct social ranking).

Gentlemen:
1. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy (Capt.)
2. Mr. Vali Ahmed (wicket keeper).
3. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (or Braganza)
4. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (googly bowler)
5. Mr. Rena Van Ros (Vice-Consul for Egypt)
6. Banasinski (Polish Consul)
7. Sir Sultan Chinoy (next Home Member)
8. Mr. Osman Chotani (Extra Cover)
9. Mr. Walchand
10. Rev. Father Fell
11. Mr. Tony Shuttleworth

I feel sure such a match would be a great success and I am willing to undertake to persuade the commentator, (Mr. Talyarkhan) to give all that the A.I.R. give him for the day to the same charity.

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The medium and small packets of Lux too, are full value for money.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Some Day Mutt Will Get Discouraged with Jeff

By BUD FISHER

HEY, MUTT! DO YOU KNOW WHAT THEY CALL A RED-HEADED, FAT LADY GETTING ON A STREET CAR?
NO, WHAT?
12-26
A PASSENGER!
BUT NO KIDDING, MUTT! DO YOU KNOW WHY THE LITTLE STRAWBERRIES LOOK SAD?
NO, WHY?
BECAUSE THEIR FATHER'S IN THE JAM!
TEE-HEE! PEOPLE HAVE MORE FUN THAN ANYBODY— DON'T YA THINK?
Fisher

BASEBALL

Blue Eagles Subdue White Stars

Fine Effort By Americans In Bombay For War Fund

A gesture of friendliness and comradeship was truly applicable to the effort the American Association of Western India made for the Bombay War Gifts Fund, when they staged a baseball match on Sunday morning at the Cooperage, kindly lent by the Western India Football Association. Sports executives will envy the push of our American friends, for they filled the stands at the Co operage and though a single match was able to collect Rs. 5,000/-, which beats the takings at any sports' fixture in Bombay, bar racing, for the War Fund so far.

Our All-India—Bombay hockey encounter did not scoop in so much money. Well, the men of the U.S.A. are reputed hustlers, they lived up to their live-wire reputation.

The match, to many who had attended, must have been strange, but with the little the wit on the "mike" told us and after an innings had been in progress, everything was understandable, exhilarating and interesting. With plenty of enthusiasm on the pitch, in the stands and in what the loud-speaker told us, everything went with a bang.

PERFECTLY AMERICAN.

The Blue Eagles were opposing the White Stars; all around us was perfectly American. There were several perfect baseball fans in the stands, in shirt sleeves, straw hats and the necessary bags of pea-nuts.

His Excellency the Governor's departure from Bombay kept him from attending. A party from Government House, however, were present. The Governor kindly lent his band for the occasion.

Space does not permit a description of how baseball is played. The best advice is to get a book on the game, it is quite a good thing, or, better still, attend the next American War Effort in Bombay.

The match was to extend over nine innings, but when this point was reached the Eagles and the Stars were nine all. A tenth venture was allowed in which the former just scraped home—a fitting closure to a great game.

BLUE EAGLES LEAD.

In the first innings the Blue Eagles scored two runs to their opponents' nil.

The next phase saw the leaders remain at their early score, whereas the White Stars wiped off the two runs deficit and went on to lead by one.

Two glorious swipes—sequel—two speedy home runs by the Blues, this made them four. The White Stars were mowed down in this third spell and went in to field again, still at three.

The fourth innings saw the Eagles reach five, while the White Stars dwelt with the old score of three.

No score by either side was recorded in the fifth phase.

The Blue Eagles in the sixth innings again got no runs. The White Stars, however, made the score five all midst cheers and excitement. A feature of this innings was Hillgardner's fondly holding a high flier.

ALL SQUARE AGAIN.

Everything was sailing grandly the Blues added two runs. Their opponents were equal to things and the sides entered the eight innings seven-all. There was no scoring done here.

In the ninth innings the Eagles travelled to nine. This might not have been had it not been for Pool dropping a baby. This mistake did not hold the Stars as a mighty home run and another made the score nine all at the close of the game.

A tenth innings was allowed. Excitement was piping hot, everyone was on tip toes. The Blue Eagles got a run, through some swift moving by Hillgardner. The White Stars failed to get a run.

The fielding of H.W. Witt needs particular mention. He took, in spectacular style, so less than three hot and difficult flies. K. S. Palmer in mid field also proved that with flies he was no novice.

The Line-Up:

BLUE EAGLES:—R. J. Kirchhofer (Captain), Hillgardner, D. C. Meeker, Rittenhouse, Brown, W. E. Kimerer, S. L. Zoring, Mc Cleary, H. Thomas, P. M. Ryan, W. B. Schleiter.

WHITE STARS:—C. S. Ransom (Captain), J. F. Bennett, N. S. Fridinger, H. W. Witt, K. S. Palmer, Cchu, J. S. Ramsey, O'Boyle, R. A. Halpern, Pool.

Umpire:—F. C. Harrell and F. J. Collins.

SIMLA, April 20.—Major-General F. R. G. Hoare and Mr. F. R. Picot, representatives of South Africa and New Zealand respectively on the Eastern Group Supply Council have arrived here.—A. P.

NAGPUR, April 19.

Mr. G. M. Mote, member of the Left Consolidation Committee, was arrested to-day in connection with some speeches delivered by him last month.—A. P.

NIGHT REVELS AT CATHOLIC GYMKHANA

"Times Of India" Staff Hold Successful Ball For War Fund

All the bright young people of Bombay and hundreds of older folk spent one of the giddest nights of the season at the Catholic Gymkhana on Saturday, where that untiring host Simon Pereira and a band of willing workers, members of the Catholic staff of "The Times of India", were sponsoring a Ball for that worthy object the Bombay War Gifts Funds.

It must have been very satisfying to this group to see about 1,500 people flock to the function and lend themselves to make the show a huge success. The dancing floor was perfect and the music could not have been better. The last was entrusted to Bombay's favourites, Ken Mac, of course with Beryl Templeman, and that happy group, the Midnight Merry Makers with Bert Nissim.

Things went with a swing there was nothing dry.

The programme included a number of Cabaret items, what was voted the high light was the rendering of a Goan folk song by a mixed chorus of twenty singers. The finale here was a dance executed by the Misses Antoinette and Esther Trinidade. This was done with grace and style and both Antoinette and Esther earned every bit of the prolonged applause that followed their bow.

Further amusement was provided by side shows, where you could always guide your choice partner to, away from the crowd of dancers, and show your prowess how you could hit Hitler or Musso.

The decorations were superb. Hence, folk who could not attend missed something mighty grand.

One cannot help remarking that executives wanting to make War Fund entertainment go with a bang should grab at Simon Pereira. They should not let him rest after he has given his penboost.

Dancing gave over when it was time to go to Church on Sunday morning. Even at that hour some people persisted that the Catholic Gymkhana was the finest place in Bombay. They had to be persuaded that the happiest of functions must terminate.

New Delhi Soccer

NEW DELHI, April 20.

Two matches were played this afternoon in the third round of the D.F.A. Shield Tournament.

In the early game a military team defeated the Peshawar Gymkhana Club by four goals to two. The Military team was the superior side and gave a fine display.

In the second tie the Government of India Press, a local team, drew with the Bangalore Crescent Club, the score being one all. The match was keenly contested and both the teams had an even share of the game. The Bangalore team took an early lead but could not maintain it long, Hakim the Press outside left, equalising before halftime.

Both teams had chances to meet the decider but failed to use them and shared the early half two goals.

Gaekwar Of Baroda And Bobjee Beaten

NUWARA ELIYA, April 20.

In the Tennis Championships of Ceylon in the Men's Open Doubles F. C. and F. J. De Saram beat the Gaekwar of Baroda and A. V. Bobjee to-day, 6/8, 6/3, 8/6, 3/6, 6/2.

In the Women's Singles Miss Sheila Roberts beat Miss Audrey Scharenguivel, 9/7 6/4

Football:

MAHARASHTRA GYMKHANA HELD

Kirkee Heroes Go Down Fighting In Nadkarni Tournament

An enthusiastic holiday crowd watched the two matches down for decision on Sunday in the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament.

A reputation has travelled with the Maharashtra Gymkhana, from Poona, started probably on some prowess shown away from Bombay, and confirmed in a small way on their first showing. But on Sunday South Kanara "C" held them to a draw. The Gymkhana scored in the twentieth minute of the game through Ramu. They held on to their lead till ten minutes from the close, when Pushpraj put the side on terms.

Extra time failed to change the one-all score.

Kirkee Heroes Beaten

A tally of 4—1 flatters St. Francis' Club in their victory over the Kirkee Heroes in a hard, thrilling game. The score does not sufficiently reflect on the share the Heroes had of the play. More than once there was evidence that the Club could be rattled and with a bit of luck the Heroes might have got a couple of goals. St. Francis' Club is a nice side and will worry many a good team, but they are not without weaknesses. A resolute policy of attack is the best way to upset them.

The Kirkee Heroes took the lead in the fifth minute through Nand, their centre-forward. They still held this advantage at half time.

Three minutes after the rest, Pereira scored the equaliser. Ten minutes later Bhim, the Kirkee right-back, in trying to deprive the same forward of ball, put it into his own goal. Then came a pretty passing movement and Pereira made the score 3—1. J. L. DeSouza with a fine long shot closed the Club's account.

To-day's Match

Cooperage—5-45 p. m.—Muslim Sports Club "A" v. Bengal Club.

CLOSING DOWN OF ENGLISH AND INDIAN CINEMAS IN RANGOON

Commerce Minister's Explanation

RANGOON, April 18.

Commenting on the closing down of Rangoon cinemas showing English and Indian films, the Commerce Minister, described the attitude of the Cinema Trade Association as unreasonable. He said that after the first interview with the delegates of the Cinema Trade Association Government decided to reduce the duty to five per cest tentatively upto April 30 to enable Government to consult the Government of India with a view to arriving at a satisfactory solution. That in itself was a proof of Government's sympathetic attitude towards the representation of the Association, the Minister added.

Regarding Indian films, the Commerce Minister said that they stood on a different footing altogether and added: "Personally I see no reason why they should make a common cause with other cinemas showing English films, as Indian films are taxed on a different rate".

It is learned here that representatives of the Indian Distributors Association and the Kinema Renters Association are arriving here to-morrow.—A. P.

RAJKOT, April 19.—Mr. Maganlal Bhimaji Joshi, a leading practitioner of Jetpur and son of the ex-Dewan of Wadhwan State died at Porbandar on Monday last. The deceased was very popular member of the Bar.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY FOR INDIA

Walchand Justifies Case: Its Importance For War Purposes

BANGALORE, April 20.

Commenting on Mr. Knudson's decision to curtail automobile production in the United States by 20 per cent to begin with from 1st August, 1941, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Promotor of the Indian Motor Industry, in a statement to the press says:—

"This only emphasises my repeated plea to start an Indian automobile factory to manufacture units for our defence requirements. India is short of motor trucks even for ordinary commercial transport purposes. In view of the large demand for railway waggons for war purposes most of the agricultural products like cotton, grains, etc., go to the markets by trucks. All this indicates that an Indian automobile manufacturing factory is the urgent and sovereign need of the hour from the Indian defence point of view. Its establishment is a desideratum for war purposes also.

As American war efforts increase there is bound to be further reduction in the production of motor units.

I hope, therefore, the authorities will not fail to actively encourage the start of an Indian automobile industry.—A. P.

Sukkur Elections Under Jt. Electorates

KARACHI, April 20.

Seventy-five nominations were filed yesterday for 34 seats for general elections to the Sukkur Municipality under the system of joint electorates. Twenty-eight Muslims are contesting 14 seats allotted to them. Meanwhile, the application preferred in court seeking injunction for postponement of the elections has been adjourned till April 30.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, April 19.—Sir Digby Drakre Brockman, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, opened the Allahabad Branch of the Central Bank today.—United Press.

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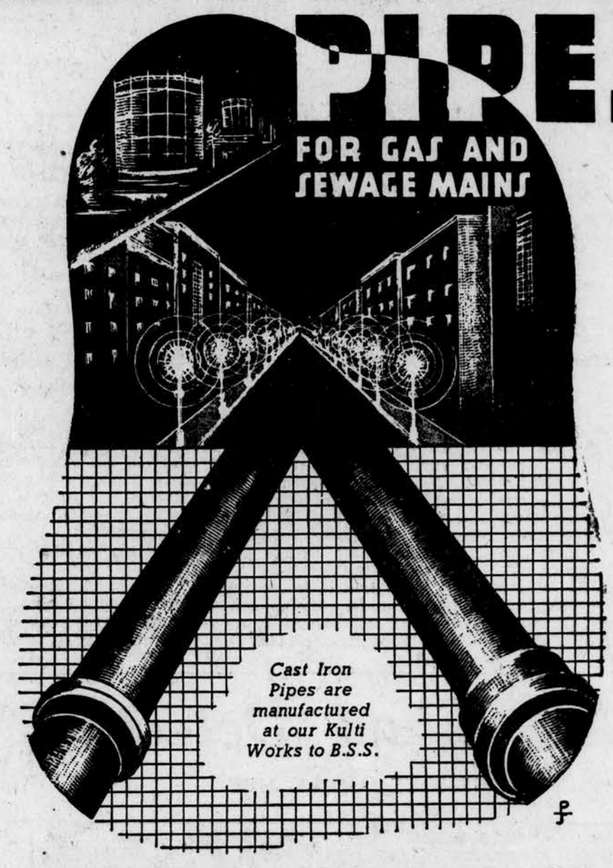

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1941

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Pakistan Defeats Its Own Object!

Minorities Problem Remains Untouched

Rajen Babu Marshals Facts And Figures To Expose Absurdity Of Jinnah's Pet Project

"That Pakistan did not touch the minorities question at all as it leaves Muslim minorities in the so-called Hindu India and Hindu minorities in the so-called Pakistan as they are to-day:

That the two prospective Independent States will encourage the development of its own resources and keep out goods from the other leading to a crisis similar to that in which Europe has found itself to-day;

That Mr. Jinnah would have us vote blindfolded and would not permit us to wait till he has worked out the details" are the chief points in Babu Rajendra Prasad's statement replying to Mr. Jinnah who holds the Congress responsible for the failure of negotiations to arrive at a settlement.

The following is the full text of the statement:

Full Text Of Statement

PATNA, April 19.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad has issued the following statement:—

"I have seen Mr. Jinnah's statement issued from Madras on the 17th April in which he has sought to make two points and charged me with turning and twisting things. The first point is that the Congress need not wait for the details of the scheme of Pakistan but should accept the principle forthwith and then the details may be worked out. The second is that the Congress is responsible for the failure of negotiations to arrive at a settlement and that the Congress position has been most arrogant and dictatorial."

I propose to deal with the three points. I will take the second first.

BOSE-JINNAH CORRESPONDENCE

I take it that Mr. Jinnah agrees that in the conversations which have taken place during the last three or four years between him and the representatives of the Congress, the two parties could never progress beyond the preliminary stage of settling their respective status and no concrete proposals for a settlement of the communal question had arisen.

As public memory is proverbially short, I may be excused for quoting from published correspondence which passed between Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, then Congress President, and Mr. Jinnah in 1938. Mr. Jinnah's first proposal was that the conversations should proceed on the following lines:—"The All India Muslim League as the authoritative and representative organisation of the solid body of Muslim opinion have hereby agreed to the following terms by way of a pact between the two major communities and as a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question." After further consideration a somewhat different wording was suggested by him as follows:

"CONGRESS COULD NOT COMMIT SUICIDE."

"The Congress and the All India Muslim League, as the authoritative and representative organisation of the Mussalmans of India have hereby agreed to the following terms of a Hindu-Muslim settlement by way of a pact."

As was pointed out by the Congress President the second statement though shorter apparently embodies the same ideas as the first, viz., that the Congress should represent the Hindus and the League the Mussalmans of India. It is obvious that the Congress could not commit suicide with one stroke of the pen dubbing itself as a communal organisation of the Hindus alone, obliterating its history of more than fifty years in which non-Hindus like Christians, Parsis and Muslims including Mr. Jinnah himself, had played a most conspicuous part, and dealing a death blow to the ideals for which it had laboured, suffered and sacrificed. All this was pointed out by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose in his note dated 14th May 1938, which was considered by the Executive Council of the All India Muslim League whose decisions were embodied in three resolutions which were communicated to the Congress President by Mr. Jinnah with his letter dated 6th June 1938. These resolutions were—the Executive Council of the All India Muslim League has considered the note handed by the President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, on behalf of the Congress to Mr. Jinnah, the President of the All India Muslim League on the 14th May and his letter o

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

Mahasabha And Direct Action

Move To Convene Special Session To Reconsider Madura Resolution

PATNA, April 20.

A suggestion to call a special session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, it is understood, has been made by the Central Council of Action in a communication addressed to the Provincial Hindu Mahasabhas.

In the opinion of the Central Council of Action it is stated a special session of the Sabha is the only competent authority to modify an important resolution of the Plenary Session and consequently, it has asked the Provincial Branches to urge upon the President to call a special session of the Mahasabha to consider whether the Direct Action proposal as envisaged in the Madura resolution is to be proceeded with or suspended in the light of the Viceroy-Savarkar correspondence.—A.P.

IMPROVEMENT IN JINNAH'S HEALTH

Advised To Take Complete Rest

MADRAS, April 20.

Enquiries at Mr. Jinnah's place this morning show that there is great improvement in the state of his health.

Mr. Jinnah had fairly good sleep last night. Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudliar examined him again this morning. His temperature has come to normal.

As advised by the Doctor he is taking complete rest and is not seeing any visitors to-day.—A. P.

LAND REVENUE REMISSIONS IN SIND

KARACHI, April 19.

Special land revenue remissions varying from 12 to 17 per cent have been granted by the Sind Government in 13 non-barrage talukas as relief for low agricultural prices.—A.P.

Gandhiji's Condolence To Nizam

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 20.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam received the following telegram from Mahatma Gandhi on April 18:—

"My respectful condolences your bereavement."

His Exalted Highness wired in reply:—

"Thanks. I greatly appreciate your friendly telegram of condolences regarding the demise of my dear mother."—United Press.

NEW GREEK CABINET

King To Act As Premier: Gen. Mazarakis To Be His Deputy

ATHENS, April 20.

King George of Greece has called upon General Alexander Mazarakis to assist in forming a new Cabinet which will be mainly military in character.

General Mazarakis, at one time Minister of War, will be Deputy Prime Minister.

The King himself will act as Premier.

It is expected that General Mazarakis will announce the names of the new Ministers later to-day.

The new Government will then assume office immediately.

The Cabinet will be strictly limited in number.—Reuter.

KORITZIS COMMITTED SUICIDE

ATHENS, April 19.

It is now learnt that the former Prime Minister, M. Koritzis, committed suicide yesterday.

It is stated that his action was due to the strain of responsibility in the present anxious situation.—Reuter.

LABOUR MINISTER WARNS BRITAIN

Danger Of Invasion Cannot Be Ruled Out

LONDON, April 19.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, speaking at Birmingham said, "We have got to hold this fort for the next four months and then ascendancy month by month afterwards is ours." He said that there was a reasonable chance that we shall have mastered the night attack before next winter.

"I place it no higher than that. I have reason to believe that science has reached the point when night attacks can be beaten." He warned the public not to rule out the danger of invasion and to be prepared for it. He suggested that in the event of an invasion they should get workpeople into the works and urged that the personnel should be so arranged that seven day production could be maintained.—Reuter.

Amery's Tribute To Indian Soldiers

LONDON, April 19.

Mr. L. S. Amery speaking at Birmingham paid a tribute to the fighting qualities of Indian soldiers in the African campaign and said "our hearts swell at the feats they have achieved. It was they who broke through the Italian armies at Sidi Barrani and fought up the precipitous slopes of Keren."—Reuter.

Indira Nehru And Mrs. Pandit

WARDHAGANJ, April 20.

According to information received at Sevagram Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit is arriving here today to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

Miss Indira Nehru will arrive here to-morrow.—United Press.

Jawahar's Secretary For Bombay

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

Mr. S. D. Upadhyaya, Private Secretary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, left for Bombay to-day to meet Miss Indira, Pandit Nehru's daughter, who has returned from Europe recently.

It is learned that Miss Indira will pay a visit to Wardha before coming to Allahabad, whence she goes to interview her father in Dehra Dun jail.—United Press.

Students Welcome Indira Nehru

LUCKNOW, April 20.

A hearty welcome was extended to Miss Indira Nehru who returned to India recently from war-torn Europe at a meeting of the Lucknow Students' Federation yesterday.

The Committee also decided to observe April 23 as Ansar Harvani day to congratulate Mr. Hansar Harvani who was taken into custody under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

EMPIRE HAS NOTHING TO FEAR

Gen. Cunningham Thanks British Forces

NAIROBI, April 19

General Cunningham in a Special Order of the Day thanks the British Forces in East Africa and congratulates them on their great achievements.

The Order says that these include capture of Addis Ababa after an advance of 1,700 miles, freeing British Somaliland and occupation of large enemy territory within seven weeks. The Order ends: "The war is not over. Many of us have much heavier fighting before us. You have proved yourselves worthy of better foes and with such troops, the Empire has nothing to fear."—Reuter.

Satyagraha Releases And Arrests

ALMORA, April 19.

Three women Satyagrahis from the Nainital District Jail, namely Shrimati Shobawati Mittal, Shrimati Saraswati Devi Pande and Shrimati Bhagirathi Devi have been released from the Haldwani Jail on completion of their sentences.

A message from Naini Tal says that 31 Satyagrahis were arrested yesterday in the District.—A.P.

South India's Rally Against Pakistan

MUSLIMS TO HOLD ANTI-SEPARATION CONFERENCE AT KUMBAKONAM

KUMBAKONAM, April 20.

Elaborate arrangements are being made in connection with the anti-Separation Conference which has been convened by the Nationalistic-minded Muslims of South India to record their protest against the Pakistan scheme of the Muslim League.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" has accepted the invitation of the Reception Committee to preside over the conference.

It will be remembered Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh, Premier of Sind, was first selected to preside over the Conference but he had expressed his regret that owing to previous engagements he was unable to accept the invitation.

The Reception Committee at its meeting last week decided to request Mr. Brelvi to preside over the conference and he has now intimated his willingness to accept the invitation.

Mr. Brelvi who is going on a tour to Colombo is expected to arrive here about the middle of next month to preside over the conference.—A. P.

P. N. Sapru On Jinnah's 'Latest'

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

In an exclusive interview with your correspondent Mr. P. N. Sapru Member Council of State and a prominent liberal leader said "Nationalist India is determined, whatever the cost may be, to resist all schemes to partition the country. Mr. Jinnah's effusions at Madras need occasion no surprise to those who have watched his recent activities which are becoming increasingly and more aggressively communal. We can never have communal settlement on the basis of a partition of India. I absolutely reject the two nations theory and my motto is "No compromise with separationwallas" Mr. Jinnah has attacked the Bombay Conference leaders but they are a determined people and I have no doubt with determination and courage, they will be able to save the country from chaos into which Mr. Jinnah would plunge it. I am an absolute supporter of the Bombay Conference."

Bombay M. L. A.'s Plight In Yerawada Jail

Rawth Removed To Sassoon Hospital: Loses 21lbs. In Weight

POONA, April 20.

Amathar Rawth, M.L.A., who is undergoing imprisonment in Yerawada Jail for offering Satyagraha was removed to the Sassoon Hospital yesterday.

It is learned that Mr. Rawth is having chronic stomach-ache and temperature and has lost nearly 21 lbs.—A. P.

Kumari Tulpule Released

POONA, April 20.

Kumari Kamal Tulpule, who was undergoing imprisonment for offering Satyagraha was released yesterday from the Yerawada Jail after the expiry of her term of imprisonment.—A. P.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN VELLORE JAIL

VELLORE, April 18.

Lieut.-Col. Contractor, Inspector-General of Prisons who arrived here yesterday visited the detenus' ward in the Central Jail and also the quarantine where the detenu strikers are lodged.

There is no change in the situation of the hunger-strike by the detenus.—A. P.

SENTENCE ON ATRI DEVI COMMUTED

LAHORE, April 18.

An 'amicus curae' petition filed by the High Court Bar Association on behalf of Shrimati Atri Devi, a Congress worker of Delhi, was disposed of to-day by Mr. Justice Skemp of the Lahore High Court.

Shrimati Atri Devi was sentenced to 18 months' R.I. under the Defence of India Rules for reciting poems at two public meetings under the auspices of the Forward Bloc.

Mr. Justice Skemp passed orders reducing her sentence to 6 months' S.I.—United Press.

Meerut Convictions

MEERUT, April 19.

The following have been sentenced for offering Satyagraha:—

Tika Ram, four months; Nathoo Singh, six months and fine of Rs. 50; Khazan Singh, four months; Shree Ram, four months and fine of Rs. 30; Tungal Singh, four months and Rs. 20; Hergyan Singh, three months; Zille Singh, three months; Tika Ram, four months and fine Rs. 30; Kappoor Chand, four months and Rs. 50; Nain Singh, four months and Rs. 25; Shree Ram, four months; Arjun Singh, four months and Rs. 40; Abhey Ram, four months; Mukhtar Singh, four months and Rs. 20; Hari Ram, three months; Har Bans Singh, four months; Murlee Singh, four months; Debi Singh, three months; Mamraj, three months.—A.P.

In Tamil Nadu And Andhra

MADRAS, April 19.

Following Satyagraha convictions have been reported from districts:—

Mr. N. Sundara Iyer, Advocate, Ottapalam was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 300 in default further two monts' R. I.

Mr K. T. Madhavan Nair and Mr. K. Kunhirama Kurup who were arrested at Milampur for offering Satyagraha were sentenced each to six months' R. I.

Messrs. N. Nagalingham, A. Chidambaram Pillai, A. S. Ramakrishna Iyer and S. Kalyanasundaram all members of the Shiyali Congress Committee were sentenced ot four months' R. I. each.

Mr. Suri Audinarayana of Nellore was sentenced to two months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50/-.

Mr. S. Venkatarama Naidu of Rasipur was sentenced to two months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50.

Mr. B. S. Soorappa Shetty of Basrur (Kanara) was sentenced to four months' R. I.—A. P.

Satyagraha In Court!

JUBBULPORE, April 19.

Moolchandra Yadava, Jubbulpore Satyagrahi who was arrested when he offered Satyagraha in Court yesterday by delivering letters containing anti-war speeches to Magistrates was tried to-day in Jail and awarded four mouths' R. I. and Rs. 200 fine and placed in C class.

In Bilaspur, Deviprasad Vyas, Vice-Chairman of the Local Board, Janjgir, was sentenced to three months' R. I. and Rs. 25 fine. Among other Bilaspur Satyagrahis, Panchatan Gond got three months' R. I. and Amlooram Puransingh and Sundarlal Sonar were fined Rs. 500 each and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

In Saugor, Saligram Tewari and Kanchhedilal Dalal, were fined Rs. 15 and Rs 25 respectively for offering Satyagraha.—A. P.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

NEVER THE TWAIN SHOULD HAVE MET

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

BEAUTIFUL, YOU'VE STALLED ME LONG ENOUGH!
YOU SAID SOMETHING ABOUT GETTING A MISSIONARY TO MAKE ME MRS. KEENO!
I'VE SENT FOR ER-SOMEONE FOR HIM!
KEENO! THE CISTERN IS EMPTY! CHAN GOT AWAY!
CALL ALL THE GUARDS! GET CHAN- AND SHOOT TO KILL!
CHARLIE ALIVE! HOW WONDERFUL! NOW IF WE COULD GET OFF THIS ISLAND...
WHITE GIRL- WHAT YOU DO IN MY ROOM?
Alfred Andriola
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